Education—1925.

North Carolina.

State Normal Schools.

Fire Destroys Building at Durham State Normal

Durham, N. C., Feb. 6.—Fire on the night of Jan. 29 destroyed the office building of the Durham State Normal school causing a loss of several thousand dollars to the building, its equipment and invaluable records kept in the building.

The fire is the second to occur in the school within two nights and in each instance a building was destroyed. The fire is thought to have originated from a defective flue which according to Dr. J. E. Shepherd, head of the institution, was being worked on by a local roofing company which was engaged in installing a hot air system in the building. When asked as to the amount of damages done through the destruction of the buildings and its contents, Dr. Shepherd stated that he did not know.

Furniture stored in the building, 22 typewriters, records of the students for 10 years, regalia and records of the masons, personal letters, including a letter written Dr. Shepherd by the late Theodore Roosevelt, and all the equipment of the building was destroyed.

2-7-25

Just when the fire started is not known. When it was discovered the old building, which was nothing but a fire trap, fire had spread all over the building and smoke was pouring from the windows and doors. When the firemen arrived on the scene, the building was a mass of flames.

A meeting of the trustees was held on Jan. 29 for the purpose of considering steps to take as a result of the fire and $5,000 was authorized expended in the erection of a temporary building to be used until a new and permanent building was ordered. Another meeting was held to consider the latest conflagration.

Education - 1925.

Georgia.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.,

Savannah Ga News

JUN 29 1925

SUMMER SCHOOL AT GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

Much Interest Being Shown in All Courses

The summer school of the Georgia State College has just closed a very successful week. At the conclusion of this week's session, the enrollment went to 111 and from all indications, the number will go to 150 or 160 by the middle of this week.

The school has not only the encouragement of the department of Education, but the indorsement of Carleton B. Gibson, superintendent of public schools and the credits made will be recognized by the Board of Education in its qualification of teachers.

President C. G. Wiley is making an effort to make this session as interesting and profitable as possible and he hopes to arrange a ten or fourteen-day course of instruction for rural ministers.

There is also being planned a course in musical instruction for the church choirs of the city, and it is expected that Kemper Harrell, the violinist and pianist of Atlanta, will give this course.

The president states that several of the leading churchmen of Savannah have already signified their desire to have their choirs take this course of instructions.

On last Friday night a very pleasant acquaintance sociable was given for the summer school teachers in attendance, everything at the college is being done to make the six weeks sojourn of the teachers convenient, interesting and profitable.

The teachers representing the summer school are from different sections of Southwest Georgia and the citizens of Savannah, Chatham county and other sections are invited out to inspect the work which is being done at the school.

A series of lectures has been arranged for the summer session and the public is also invited there.

On the faculty are the following: C. G. Wiley, president; A. M. Georgia State College, post graduate work, Columbia University; F. R. Lampkin, director, A. B. Georgia State College, A. B. Boston University post graduate work, Boston University; F. A. Curtright, A. B. Atlanta University, post graduate work, Chicago University; W. E. Tibbs A. B. Howard University, post graduate work, Columbia University; J. F. Rogers, A. B. Georgia State College, post graduate work, Columbia University; R. W. Gadsden, A. B. Atlanta University; Rubie Thomas, post graduate work at Columbia and Chicago Universities; A. Orsot, Tuskegee; H. Hall, Tuskegee, M. E. Williams, Boston Cooking School.

Education 1925

Mississippi.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.,

Jackson, Miss., News

Apr 40 1925

Colored Summer Schools Will Be Started Shortly

W. C. Strahan, assistant supervisor of negro education in Mississippi, will have general supervision over the summer schools for colored teachers, today announced the list of these schools. All of the directors, he state, will be expected to attend a short course in Jackson, beginning June 1. The list of schools and superintendent-directors is as follows:

Hattiesburg, June 8, C. E. Harris; Magnolia, June 29, A. E. Miller. Meridian, June 8, E. T. Strange; Prentiss, July 15, W. W. Gray; Newton, July 13, C. L. Faulkner; Durant, July 13, G. R. Bennett; Jackson, July 13, E. L. Long; Natchez, June 15, H. B. Boutwell, Port Gibson, June 8, J. Mack Jones; Clarksdale, June 29, H. B. Heilenberg; Columbus July 13, H. H. Ellis; Grenada, July 13, L. Atkinson; Greenwood, July 13, J. H. Thompson; Rolling Fork, June 29, J. A. Ellard; Mound Bayou, July 13, A. K. Echols; New Albany, July 13, B. L. Conlter; Como, July 13, J. H. Woodward; Aleorn, June 8, L. J. Rowan; Yazoo City, July 13, Frank Hough; Okolona, July 13, W. A. Battle; Utica, July 13, W. H. Holtsclaw.

ALL NEGRO TEACHERS TO ATTEND NORMALS

JACKSON, Miss., April 2. — (AP) — All negro teachers in Mississippi who desire to attend summer schools during the summer of 1925, will have many chances offered them, according to Bura Hilbun, state supervisor of negro schools. The State Department of Education has made plans to hold a number of such schools during the summer at various points all over the entire state.

Approximately twenty summer schools for negroes with a session of thirty days will be offered to negro teachers this summer, according to Mr. Hilbun. The schools will be uniformly distributed over the state, and a total of 3,510 students are expected to attend. One hundred and twentyone instructors will be employed.

The total cost of instruction in these various summer schools is estimated by the state supervisor to be approximately $24,000, of which amount, $18,450 will be paid by the student teachers and the remaining will come from the county school funds and from the general education fund.

The dates for the opening of these schools for negroes have been set at June 8, June 15, June 29 and July 13.

NEGRO TEACHERS STUDY.

3,680 Receive Instruction at Cost of $26,088.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 19.—The report of W. C. Strahan, assistant state supervisor of negro education, in charge of summer schools, recently completed, shows that 3,680 negro teachers received instruction at a cost of $22,458.48 paid out for salaries, and $3,634.38 for other expenses, a total of $26,088.84.

The sources of income for the summer schools are:

General education board	$ 3,000.00
State	120.00
Counties	3,609.81
Other sources	650.00
Student fees	18,892.00
Total	$26,271.81

The law does not provide state funds for these schools, the small sum contributed from that source accruing from an economy in other expenditures. The "other sources" include a donation of $150 to the summer school fund and the $500 to the Alcorn College from the Morrill-Nelson fund.

For the 3,680 student-teachers only 154 instructors could be furnished—a number totally inadequate for the work, but the best that could be done under the present conditions, and an improvement over past years.

Mr. Strahan makes interesting comments on the various items of the report. He states, for instance, that if it might be assumed that Mississippi had had no summer schools but that the same number of teachers had gone out of the state for the summer work that is very necessary for the raising of the standards of the negro schools, it would have cost each one not less than $150, making a total expenditure of $552,000 as against the total cost of $26,088.84.

The law permits a maximum of $150 plus the institute fee of 50c to be paid by each county for the negro summer schools. From the 82 counties this would amount to approximately $16,000, as the fees average $50 for each county. The report shows, however, that the counties of the state actually paid out only $3,609.81.

Of the total number of schools, only four closed with a deficit, four broke even and 16 showed a balance.

Education 1925.

North Carolina.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.,

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer

JUL 31 1925

Negro Summer School Large

Raleigh, June 20.—(AP.)—Negro summer school enrollment in North Carolina this year is expected to exceed 4,000, it was announced today by Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the Division of Negro Education, State Department of Public Instruction. There will be more than twenty of these schools in operation, most of which have already opened with a satisfactory attendance. Attendance at the Greensboro school has passed the 400 mark. The same may be said of that at Fayetteville, Prof. Newbold announced.

Special courses for negro teachers are given at all summer schools operated for members of the race. In addition, Prof. Newbold stated that the services of four of the best negro entertainers available had been secured. They will, he said, visit the various schools and put on programs.

Negro summer schools have already been opened or will start shortly at the following points throughout the State, under the general direction of G. H. Ferguson, assistant Director of the State Division of Negro Education:

Roxboro, Whiteville, Winton, Fayetteville, Durham, Asheville, Elizabeth City, Salisbury, Charlotte, Method, Raleigh, Greensboro, Henderson, Rich Square, New Bern, Greenville, Spindale, Newton, Wilkesboro, Winston-Salem and Laurinburg.

Most of these summer schools are operated by the counties in which they are located. All are under the general supervision of Mr. Ferguson. Each has a director. The first, at last will open the latter part of July. Roxboro, was opened June 7. The

Prof. Newbold stated today that last year was a most satisfactory year in the progress of negro education in the State. There will be another conference on the work this fall.

NEGRO SCHOOLS SHOW PROGRESS

Director Newbold Pleased By Summer Sessions and Other Activities

Twenty-four negro summer schools the first of which opened June 1, have made satisfactory progress, according to professor N. C. Newbold, director of the State Division of Negro Education, Mr. Newbold also reported success along other lines of negro education, including the publication of numerous school papers. Negro summer schools were conducted this year at the following North Carolina points: Roxboro, Whiteville Winston-Salem, Feyetteville, Durham, Asheville, Elizabeth City, Salisbury, Charlotte, Method, Raleigh, Greensboro, Henderson, Rich Square, New Bern, Greenville, Spindale, Newton, Wilkesboro and Laurinburg. At some of these places two schools were conducted.

"Negro education in North Carolina," said State Superintendent A. T. Allen, "has been greatly stimulated within the last five years. The Division of Negro Education in the State department has been able to give this expansion wise direction and greatly to encourage our negro population. It has also been instrumental in bringing about a more amicable relation between the races and in restoring the confidence of each race in the good intentions of the other."

The following rural and small town high schools have received aid from the fund appropriated by the legislature for aiding small high schools:

Bertie County Training School, Powellsville $600; Brunswick County Training School, Southport, $500; Cleveland County Training School, Shelby, $400: Columbus County Training School, Whiteville, $350: Halifax County Training School,Weldon, $500; Harnett County Training School, Dunn, $600; Hertford County Training School, Winton, $750; Hyde County Training School, Scranton, $300; Johnston County Training School, Smithfield, $500; Selma Graded School, Selma, $500; Moore County Training School, Carthage, $400; Martin County Training School, Parmele, $300; Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill, $800; Perquimans County Training School Hertford, $400; Pitt County Training School, Grimesland, $500; Sampson County Training School Clinton, $600; Wake Training School Method, $500; Warren County Training School, Wise, $1,000; Wilkes County Training School, Wilkesboro, $800; total $10,300.

"Last year," said Director Newbold, "seven negro schools received $500 each. The increase of aid received from this source shows something of how our high schools have developed as prospects in one year."

"The Wilkes County Training School has made most satisfactory gains in one year. A course in negro history was offered last year.

"The following negro educational institutions issued 'annuals' at the last commencement: West Street High School, New Bern; Bennett College High School, Greensboro; Columbia Heights High School, Winston-Salem; State Normal, Elizabeth City; Warren County Training School, Wise; Mary Potter School, Oxford; Henderson Institute, Henderson; Johnston County Training School, Smithfield; Shaw University, Raleigh.

"Numerous high schools have begun the publication of papers."

AUG 6 = 1925

SUMMER SCHOOLS - HELD BY NEGROES

24 In All Conducted During Summer, One Here— Good Results Shown

Raleigh, Aug. 1 (AP) — Twenty-four negro summer schools, the first of which opened June 1, have made satisfacthory progress, Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of the State Division of Negro Education, announced today. He also reported success along other lines of negro education, including the publication of numerous school papers. Negro summer schools were conducted this year at the following North Carolina points: Roxboro, Whiteville, Winston-Salem Fayetteville, Durham, Asheville, Elizabeth City, Salisbury, Charlotte, Method, Raleigh, Greensboro, Henderson, Rich Square, New Bern, Greenville, Spindale, Newton, Wilkesboro and Laurinburg. At some of these places two schools were conducted.

"Negro education in North Carolina, said State Superintendent A. T. Allen, "has been greatly stimulated within the last five years. The Division of Negro Education in the State department has been able to give this expansion wise direction and greatly to encourage our negro population. It has also been instrumental in bringing about a more amicable relatoin between the races and in restoring the confidence of each race in the good intentions of the other."

The following rural and small town high schools have received aid from the fund appropriated by the legislature for aiding small high schools:

Betrie County Training School, Powellsville, $600; Brunswick County Training School, Southport, $500; Cleveland County Training School, Shelby, $300; Columbus County Training School, Whiteville, $350; Halifax County Training School, Weldon, $500; Harnett County Training School, Dunn, $600; Hertford County Training Winton, $750; Hyde County Training School, Scranton, $300; Johnston County Trainin gSchool, Smithfield, $500; Selma Graded School, Selma, $500; Moore County Training School, Carthage, $400; Martin County Training School, Parmele, $300; Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill, $800; Perquimas County Training School, Hertford, $400; Pitt County Training School, Grimesland, $500; Sampson County Training School, Clinton, $600; Wake Training School, Method; Warren County Training School, Wise, $1,000; Wilkes County Training School, Wilkesboro, $800; total, $10,300.

"Last year," said Director Newbold, "seven negro schools received $500 each. The increase of aid received from this source shows something of how high school has developed as prospects in one year.

"The Wilkes County Training School has made most satisfactory gains in one year. A course in negro history was offered last year.

"The following negro educational institutions issued 'annuals' at the last commencement: West Street High School, New Bern; Bennett College High School, Greensboro; Columbia Heights High School, Winston-Salem; State Normal, Elizabeth City; Warren County Training School, Wise; Mary Potter School, Oxford; Henderson Institute, Henderson; Johnston County Training School, Smithfield; Shaw University, Raleigh.

"Numerous high schools have begun the publication of papers."

JUN 20 1925

Negro Summer School Enrollment Expected to Exceed 4,000

Raleigh, June 20—Negro summer school enrollment in North Carolina this year is expected to exceed 4,000 it was announced today by Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the Division of Negro Education, State Department of Public Instruction. There will be more than twenty of these schools in operation, most of which have already opened with a satisfactory attendance. Attendance at the Greensboro school has passed the 400 mark. The same may be said of that at Fayetteville, Prof. Newbold announced.

Special courses for negro teachers are given at all summer schools operated for members of that race. In addition, Prof. Newbold stated that the services of four of the best negro entertainers available had been secured. They will, he said, visit the various schools and put on programs.

Negro summer schools have already been opened or will start shortly at the following points throughout the State, under the general direction of G. H. Ferguson, assistant director o fthe State Division of Negro Education:

Roxboro, Whiteville, Winton, Fayetteville, Durham, Asheville, Elizabeth City, Salisbury, Charlotte, Method, Raleigh, Greensboro, Henderson, Rich Square, New Bern, Greenville, Newton, Wilkesboro, Winston-Salem and Laurinburg.

Most of these summer schools are operated by the counties in which they are located. All are under the general supervision of Mr. Ferguson. Each has a director. The first, at Roxboro, was opened June 1. The last will open the latter part of

July.

Prof. Newbold stated today that last year was a most satisfactory year in the progress of negro education in the State. There will be another conference on the work this fall.

JUN 21 1925

MANY NEGROES IN SUMMER SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Negro summer school enrollment in North Carolina this year is expected to exceed 4,000, it was announced by Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the Division of Negro Education, State Department of Public Instruction. There will be more than twenty of these schools in operation, most of which have already opened with a satisfactory attendance. Attendance at the Greensboro school has passed the 400 mark. The same may be said of that at Fayetteville, Prof. Newbold announced.

Special courses for negro teachers are given at all summer schools operated for members of that race. In addition, Prof. Newbold stated that the services of four of the best negro entertainers available had been secured. They will, he said, visit the various schools and put on programs.

Negro summer schools have already been opened or will start shortly at the following points throughout the State, under the general direction of G. H. Ferguson, assistant director of the State Division of Negro Education:

Roxboro, Whiteville, Winton, Fayetteville, Durham, Asheville, Elizabeth City, Salisbury, Charlotte, Method, Raleigh, Greensboro, Henderson, Rich Square, New Bern, Greenville, Spindale, Newton, Wilkesboro, Winston-Salem and Laurinburg.

Most of these summer schools are operated by the counties in which they are located. All are under the general supervision of Mr. Ferguson. Each has a director. The first, at Roxboro, was opened June 1. The last will open the latter part of July.

Prof. Newbold stated today that last year was a most satisfactory year in the progress of negro education in the State. There will be another conference on the work this fall.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

JUN 22 1925

MANY NEGROES GO TO SUMMER SCHOOL

More Than 4,000 Teachers Expected To Be Enrolled for Courses

Raleigh, June 22 (AP)—Negro summer school enrollment in North Carolina this year is expected to exceed 4,000, it was announced today by Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the Division of Negro Education, tSate Department of Public Instruction. There will be more than twenty of these schools in operation, most of which have already opened with a satisfactory attendance. Attendance at the Greensboro school has passed the 400 mark. The same may be said of that at Fayetteville, Prof. Newbold announced.

Special courses for negro teachers are given at all summer schools operated for members of that race. In addition, Prof. Newbold stated that the service of four of the best negro entertainers available had been secured. They will, he said, visit the various schools and put on programs.

Negro summer schools have already been opened or will start shortly at the following points throughout the State, under the general direction of G. H. Ferguson, assistant director of the State Division of Negro Education:

Roxboro, Whiteville, Winton, Fayetteville, Durham, Asheville, Elizabeth City, Salisbury, Charlotte, Method, Raleigh, Greensboro, Henderson, Rich Square, New Bern, Greenville, Spindale, Newton, Wilkesboro, Winston-Salem and Laurinburg.

Most of these summer schools are operated by the counties in which they are located. All are under the general supervision of Mr. Ferguson. Each has a director. The first, at Roxboro, was opened June 1. The last will open the latter part of July.

Prof. Newboll stated today that last year was a most satisfactory year in the progress of negro education in the State. There will be another conference on the work this fall.

Education - 1925 South Carolina.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sta

JUN 27 1925

MANY NEGRO TEACHERS HEAR ADDRESS BY HOPE

Special to The State.

Orangeburg, June 26.—A large number of Negro teachers attending the summer session in the State Negro college heard addresses today by J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education, Jackson Davis, field agent of the general education board and the Rev. J. D. Crain, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Columbia. The speakers were introduced by J. B. Felton, state agent of Negro school in South Carolina.

Mr. Hope made the principal address and was given an ovation by the audience at the close of his speech. In speaking to the Negro teachers assembled Mr. Hope said in substance that any teacher who has been granted a life certificate by the state board and who does not continue in to study in the summer schools when possible should not be kept in the schools by the trustees. He spoke of the idea consolidating summer schools and having the teachers attend the State college where the very best instruction is had and where other equipment is superior.

The state superintendent spoke of the recent progress being made in the public schools of the state. During the past year 83 Rosenwald schools were erected for Negroes, giving seats to 1,200 children and only three of these buildings are one-teacher buildings. The idea of the one-teacher building is dying out in South Carolina, which is not true in the building programs of many other states, Mr. Hope said.

Three hundred Negro teachers are here attending the summer school at the State college and they are doing good work in every department. A new feature this year is brought about by adding the practice school in which many teachers have an opportunity to observed methods of management and teaching in the primary grades. This work is being carried on in the new Rosenwald building erected on the campus since the last summer session of the college.

Education—1925.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

Texas.

SUMMER SCHOOL BREAKS RECORD IN ATTENDANCE

Prairie View, Texas.—Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College has enrolled the largest summer school in its history. There are 861 teachers and prospective teachers here enrolled in the trades and industries or taking advance work leading to the B. S. degree. The college facilities are taxed to their capacity. Many were refused admittance for being unable to qualify or for the lack of accommodations. The work of each department in the college is the average in interest and accomplishments. All students are well satisfied, orderly, and living up to the expectations of discipline and fine behavior. Principal J. G. Osborne and the faculty not only find satisfaction with the work of the summer school, but are lending unselfish interest in promoting the summer school in all of its phases.

FIVE COUNTIES IN JOINT INSTITUTE

The colored teachers of Brazoria, Chambers, Harris, Fort Bend and Galveston counties will hold a joint institute in Galveston, at the Central High School building, from September 8 to 12.

A very elaborate and instructive program has been arranged, with such prominent educators as C. H. Waller, Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Hon. E. G. Littlejohn and Jas. A. Boddeker, the two last named being superintendent of school and city commissioner, respectively, of Galveston.

The instructors include some of the leading teachers of the state.

Education - 1925

Virginia.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.,

ST. PAUL TO OPEN RELIGIOUS WORKERS SUMMER SCHOOL

Two Weeks' Session Will Cover A Study and Discussion Of Various Subjects Relating To Religious Education.

Lawrenceville, Va.—The third annual session of the Provincial Summer School for Colored Church Workers will begin here at the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School July 20, and continue until July 31, conducted under auspices of the Commission of Religious Education of the Province of Washington.

Norfolk Journal and Guide 7-11-25

This school has for its purpose the intensive training of leaders in religious education, including not only teachers in church schools, but clergy, officers and members of parish organizations engaged in educational work. The course includes study and lectures on a wide range of subjects relating, not only to religious work, which is stressed, but on health and race welfare topics. The faculty comprises some of the most prominent clergy and lay educators within the province, including Archdeacon James S. Russell, who is chairman of the administrative committee; Rev. E. R. Carter, who will serve as dean of the faculty; Commander C. T. Jewell, chairman of the committee on publicity; Rev. J. Alvin Russell, in charge of accommodations and arrangements. The Rev. C. J. Wagner will deliver five lectures during the summer school on "The History, Present Status and Future of the Negro in the United States." Each lecture will stress some particular phase of the subject. Other lectures and sujects will include, "Religious Pedagogy,", "Church School and Ideals," Rev. E. R. Carter, D. D.; "The Prayer Book,", "The Apostolic Age," Rev. F. G. Riddle, D. D.; "That Freedom," "The Search for Peace," "Work Among Women," Mrs. E. E. Osgood; 'Introduction of the Bible," "Child Psychology," Rev. J. C. Wagner, M. A.; "Religious Education and Social Service," Rev. W. A. R. Godwin, D. D.; "Work Among Girls", Miss Mary Hunter, representative of Girls' Friendly Society of America, and "Work Among Girls," Mrs. Jane Porter Barrett.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. James Hardy Dillard will lecture on "The Church of England in Kenya and Uganda"; Miss Agnes Randolph on "How to Prevent and Cure Tuberculosis." Addresses will be delivered at different sessions by various other prominent leaders including Bishop A. C. Thomson, Rt. Rev. B. D. Tucker, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. B. D. Tucker jr., Bishop Coadjutor-elect of Virginia; Rev. George M. Plaskett and Rev. Junius Taylor and several others.

It is announced that special rates will be allowed, in groups of five or more, of $8.00 each, from any Sunday school, ranging from eight to fourteen years of age, provided the registrar of the school is notified by July 11.

Education—1925

State Supervisors of Rural Schools.

Arkansas.

Chosen For Survey of Negro Education

OSCEOLA, Ark., Apr. 16.—Mrs. Ruth H. Whitworth, county superintendent of schools, and Mrs. Anna Curry Jeans, teacher in charge of Negro work in the rural schools of the county, will attend the interracial committee meeting to be held here this week. 4-18-25

This county has been chosen as one of the counties in which the proposed surveys of Negro life and education will be made.

Education—1925

State Supervisors of Rural Schools.

Florida.

Supervisors of Negro Education to Gather In Mississippi Soon

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 28 — Supervisors of negro education in seventeen Southern and Southeastern states will meet in conference at Gulfport, Miss., Jan. 7-8, immediately following the meeting of superintendents of public instruction in the South. Both conferences have been called by the General Education Board, to discuss plans for future work in the territory affected, to which the board contributtes.

Reports of the status of negro schools, teacher training and the like being done by the states in co-operation with the Rosenwald Fund, the Jaenes, Slater and other funds will be discussed at the conference of supervisors. Under the heading of negro high schools, they will take up the question of what is now needed to stimulate the growth of negro four-year high schools.

A report on negro colleges, especially having teacher-training departments affiliated with state departments of education will be made by field agents. This will be followed by a discussion of the present needs in negro higher education in the South, and how these needs shall be supplied.

The number of county training schools the location, and distribution will be made by Jackson Davis, of Richmond, field agent of the General Education Board. Discussion under this topic will cover teacher of industries and vocations, and how to improve the quality of instruction.

Education—1925
Supervisors of Rural Schools, State.

Louisiana.

PAMPHLET SHOWS IMPROVEMENT IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Baton Rouge, La., March 9.—A. C. Lewis, state agent of Schools for Negroes, has recently issued a sixty-six page bulletin which gives "such a complete treatment of negro education that there is a great demand for the pamphlet by those in other states especially interested in negro problem," according to I. H. Griffith, executive secretary of the Louisiana Teachers' Association. The report covers practically every phase of school work that is undertaken in the state in the interest of the negro children.

Such subjects as school buildings, vocational agriculture, club work, training schools, summer schools, home economics, enrollment, attendance, qualifications of teachers, courses of study and the various sources of out of state aid are treated "both descriptively and statistically," says Mr. Griffith.

In a letter addressed to Superintendent Harris and printed on the first page, Mr. Lewis explains the purposes of the bulletin as follows:

"1. To present the status and progress of negro education and to show by comparative statements and tables the progress being made in Louisiana.

"2. To furnish briefly an explanation of the special activities that engaged the attention of those employed in the Division of Negro Education.

"3. To furnish information that will be of interest to school officials and the general public.

"4. To furnish an accounting to Philanthropic boards and citizens of funds provided by them for special purposes.

"5. To furnish public school authorities and interested citizens with information about available aid for improving negro schools along special lines.

"6. To emphasize the need of a state normal school where negro teachers would be given an opportunity to take the training necessary to do the work required of them.

"7. To point the way to sane administration and wise direction of all educational activities for negro children."

2,348 TEACHERS ARE EMPLOYED IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

There were 2,348 negro teachers employed in Louisiana during the last school session, or eight fewer than were employed the year before, according to A. C. Lewis, state agent of schools for negroes, in a statement issued Friday on negro education in Louisiana.

The qualifications of negro teachers are gradually improving, says the state agent. Nine hundred and ninety-five held first grade certificates, normal or college diplomas, whereas "ten years ago only 292 of the 1,115 teachers possessed qualifications of equal rank. Ten years ago only 9 per cent of the negro teachers had any college or normal training. Last session, 26 per cent were college or normal graduates. In 1914, 48 per cent held third grade certificates, whereas in 1924 the percentage of teachers holding this grade of certificates was reduced to 27."

Many of the negro teachers of the state are ambitious to increase their qualifications by attending school, Mr. Lewis asserted. This statement is proven by the fact that nearly 200 teachers in service attended summer schools outside of the state during last summer. These teachers could receive their professional training, he believes, with much less inconvenience and cost to them at home, "if a normal school were provided by the state."

"The teacher is the most important factor in the organization of a good school," the state agent declared. "Securing properly prepared teachers continues to be one of the greatest problems in connection with the administration of the negro schools of the state. The lack of public high schools for negroes, and of a normal school, makes it a difficult task to prepare teachers to supply the needs of the state.

"A great majority of the teachers, because of their limited educational opportunities and their lack of training, do not have an adequate idea of the nature of their work. This is no reflection on the individual teachers. Most of them are thoroughly conscientious and work hard. If they knew better what to do in order to be more helpful to the children and then knew how to go about their task, the type of service they render would be worth infinitely more to the state. Much time is now wasted in the schools in aimless formal recitations. The children are not, in the majority of cases, held responsible for definite school tasks. If the teachers could be brought to realize that the children would make real advancement only as they perform their tasks and practice school arts, there would be a greater proportion of the school time devoted to getting children to study and work."

The present sources from which training for teachers is available are as follows, according to Mr. Lewis:

1. Southern university, Baton Rouge, which offers a four-year course, a two-year teacher-training course of college rank in academic subjects, and a course in vocational agriculture, home economics, carpentry, shop, brick masonry, and a few of the other trades.

2. Sixteen training schools, two public high schools and one private high school, "which last session had 100 pupils advanced enough to complete an elementary teacher training course in connection with their high school work."

3. Three private colleges located in the city of New Orleans offer a two-year teacher training course of college grade, "but they turn out each year only a very few teachers."

"From all of these sources," Mr. Lewis declared in conclusion, "last session not more than 135 teachers with any kind of training were given to the state. The state is in dire need of a normal school for negroes."

Mississippi.

Education-1925

State Supervisors of Rural Schools.

NEGRO EDUCATION IS DISCUSSED AT RECENT MEETING

Bura Hilbun and W. C. Strahan, state supervisor and assistant state supervisor of negro education, returned Wednesday night from Clarksdale, where a three-day conference in the interest of negro education was held. Many prominent educatiors attended and about 75 colored representatives from Mississippi and Tennessee participated.

Some of the officials present were O. H. Bernard, state agent for Tennessee; Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes-Slater board; Leo M. Favrot, S. L. Smith, B. C. Caldwell, Mrs. Bertha Sanders, of Phillips county, Ark.; Miss Sue Powers, county superintendent of Shelby county, Tenn.; Miss Victoria Lyles, assistant state agent Oklahoma Department of Education.

During the meeting the educators were entertained at an enthusastic meeting of the Clarksdale Rotary Club. A half day was given to an automobile ride over Coahoma county, where the splendid school system under the direction of Superintendent P. F. Williams was inspected. The sessions were held as the Aggie High, four miles out from Clarksdale.

EDUCATORS MAKE NEGRO CHIEF TOPIC

Figures Presented Show Need for More High Schools and Better Supervision.

Gulfport, Miss., Jan. 7.—Development of the Negro high school in the South is the chief topic before today's final session of the conference of state superintendents of education. The meeting was augmented by the arrival of 19 state agents for rural schools for Negroes, representing 13 Southern states.

Dr. James H. Billard of Charlottesville, Va., presided over today's session, at which statistics were presented showing but 5.2 per cent. of Negroes between 15 and 19 years attended high school, both public and private, while 25.2 per cent. of white children of the same ages are enrolled in public high schools alone.

Need of creating public sentiment in establishing more Negro high schools for the purpose of supplying teachers was stressed by the conference. It was pointed out sufficient funds were not available for supervising and directing work in the Negro institutions.

Among state agents attending sessions are: J. W. Huffington, Maryland; N. C. Newbold, G. H. Ferguson and W. F. Credle, North Carolina; J. B. Felton, and Walter Hill, South Carolina; J. H. Brinson, Florida.

The conference will close tomorrow.

NEGRO EDUCATION IS DISCUSSED BY LA. STATE AGENT

BATON ROUGE, La., March 9—A. C. Lewis, state agent of Schools for Negroes has recently issued a sixty-six page bulletin which gives "such a complete treatment of negro education that there is a great demand for the pamphlet by those in other states especially interested in the negro problem," according to P. H. Griffith, executive secretary of the Louisiana Teacher's Association. The report covers practically every phase of school work that is undertaken in the state in the interest of the negro children.

Such subjects as school buildings, vocational agriculture, club work, training schools, summer schools, home economics, enrollment, attendance, qualifications of teachers, courses of study and the various sources of out of state aid are treated "both descriptively and statistically," says Mr. Griffith.

In a letter addressed to Superintendent Harris and printed on the first page, Mr. Lewis expalins the purposes of the bulletin as follows

"1. To pesent the status and progress of negro education and to show by comparative statements and tables the progress being made in Louisiana.

"2. To furnish briefly an explanation of the special activities that engaged the attention of those employed in the Division of Negro Education.

"To. To furnish information that will be of interest to school officials and the general public.

"4. To furnish an accounting to philanthropic boards and citizens, of funds provided by them for special purposes.

"5. To furnish public school authorities and interested citizens with information about available aid for improving negro schools along special lines.

"6. To emphasize the need of a State Normal school where Negro teachers would be given an opportunity to take the training necessary to do the work required of them.

"7. To point the way to sane administration and wise direction of all educational activities for Negro Children."

Teachers Discuss Negro Education

GULFPORT, Miss., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Training of negro teachers, textbooks and development of negro high schools were the principal subjects discussed at the concluding meeting Wednesday of state superintendents of education of Southern states, which began here Tuesday under the auspices of the general board of education of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York.

Supervisors of negro schools throughout the South participated in Wednesday's discussions.

The educators at Tuesday's session adopted resolutions urging a uniform system of certification and a better system of training of elementary teachers.

North Carolina.

Education-1925

State Supervisors of Rural Schools.

Clayton News

2-5-25

WANTS MORE NEGRO HIGH SCHOOLS

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say that the schools of Johnston county are putting over one of the best educational programs of its history. Mrs. Laura J. A. King, supervisor of Negro schools of Johnston county, with Prof. H. B. Marrow and his strong educational board behind her are doing a great work. It has been my pleasure to visit a good many of schools of this county this school year and I find all the teachers hard on the job, making best their chance.

Clayton school with other rural schools with only a six-months term is behind all city schools of the county because of its short term. I think whenever the colored people are behind educationally, they are behind in thrift, religion and everything that tends to uplift the race. I think that is why so few of us are doing things worth while in Clayton, and our chances are so slender. There are no enterprises among the negroes here and we are too ignorant to co-operate for good. Negroes in Selma and Smithfield who have been given a chance of a long school term have inspiration as well as aspiration and are doing their part, building good homes and other industries. And, too, I think there should be a chance for negroes to obtain a high school education in this county. There are twelve or fifteen boys and girls getting high school training in Wake county when we need them here. The county needs the money that is being spent there. We do hereby ask the educational authorities to provide ways and means to eliminate this output of money.

Yours to serve,

N. L. Horton

Education - 1925

State Supervisors of Rural Schools.

South Carolina.

WHITE CITIZENS HELP IN BUILDING

Give Assistance Towards Rosenwald Schools.

OF GOOD ATTITUDE

Agent for Fund Says Never Saw More Cooperation for Negroes Among White People.

(J. B. Felton, State Supervisor of Negro Schools.)

The attitude of the white people in South Carolina toward the building of Rosenwald schools could hardly be better. As statistics above will show up to July 1 the white people have contributed $133,230 toward the building of these houses. Only one state has surpassed us in this one item and that is Mississippi where the the white people contributed $134,012.

In January, 1924, S. L. Smith, general field agent of the Rosenwald fund was in South Carolina and I wish to quote a letter received from him dated January 29 which is indicative of the attitude of the white people in this state.

"Dear Mr. Felton:

"After leaving you and having time to get my breath from the rapid trip we took, I have thought over the South Carolina situation very carefully. I can truthfully say that never in my whole experience have I ever seen more interest and sympathetic cooperation for Negro school buildings in so great a number of white people, over so large an area, in one week in my life. South Carolina seems to be going forward by leaps and bounds. The spirit of cooperation is fine.

"I enjoyed my trip more than I can tell. It gave me a panoramic view of almost one-third of your state, and helped me to see conditions as you have to meet them in the good state of South Carolina. I hope some time we may be able to take another trip similar to this, going to different parts of the state."

Officials Cooperate.

In no instance has any schoolhouse been erected without the support and hearty cooperation of the county superintendent of education of the county in which the building was erected and the local board of trustees. So far as the state supervisor knows only in one or two instances have the white trustees blocked the progress of a Rosenwald building when the Negroes were willing to put up their part for the construction of one of these buildings with the cooperation of the county, state and Rosenwald fund.

The school buildings that were in use before the Rosenwald schools were build were almost in every case unsightly, unsanitary and so small that children had to be taught in relays, that is, one section of the children was in the house while another section is playing in the yard or at home. Samples of the old and new buildings are illustrated on this page.

Buildings Go Up.

Building being erected during the present year in this state are as follows:

Abbeville county, Calhoun Falls; Aiken county, Aiken; Allendale county, Allendale, Millette, Gillette; Anderson

PROGRESS MADE IN ENTIRE FIELD

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION MOVES FORWARD

Agriculture Taught at Many Schools—Home Economics Makes Gain

"Progress has been good in the entire field of vocational education," according to the annual report of Verd Peterson, state supervisor of vocational education, to be included in the report of the state department of education. Vocational education includes three branches: Agriculture, home economics and industrial education.

Evening work with adults in agriculture, home economics and industrial subjects has been on the increase, the supervisor writes, with some little progress in part time education.

"Plans for pushing supervision and teacher of training of agriculture, home economics and trade and industrial education are well under way," the report reads, "but some provisions are needed for training teachers and promoting commercial education." The fact that vocational subjects may be taught under the 6-0-1 law will do much to encourage all phases of vocational education."

Thirty-eight counties received state aid for agriculture, the report to Mr. Peterson of E. W. Garris, supervisor of agriculture, shows, all but three of these receiving federal aid also. Agriculture was taught in 13 white and Negro schools in Spartanburg county, 12 in Orangeburg county, 11 in Greenville and ten in Marion. In addition to the project work done by teachers among their pupils, considerable community work was done by them.

Thirty-two counties shared in the reimbursement for home economics, according to the report of Miss Lillian C. Hoffman, home economics supervisor, to Mr. Peterson. Forty-two departments for home economics were organized in white schools, an increase of 12, and 18 in Negro schools, an increase of three. Special attention was given to the organization of evening classes in the mill villages during the 1923-24 session, Miss Hoffman reports.

Marked decreases in the enrollment of classes of industrial education are shown in the report of Harold A. Adams, state supervisor of industrial education. The future of the work is exceptionally bright, he writes, and the prospective organization of classes in retail merchandising is indicated in the interest shown by the merchants' bureau of many chambers of commerce.

P. O. BOX 840

NEGRO EDUCATION MADE PRACTICAL

School Work Better Related to Life of Pupils.

ATTENDANCE GROWS

Industrial Teachers Give Instruction in Various Crafts—Raise Money for Better Schools.

(J. B. Felton, State Supervisor of Negro Schools.)

One of the most striking advances in the field of Negro education in South Carolina since 1914 has been in the adaptation of the school work to the needs of the school children. Twenty-four counties employ supervising industrial teachers, in cooperation with the Jeanes fund. These teachers work under the direction of the county superintendents, and make a monthly report to his office and to the state department of education, showing the schools visited and the work done. These teachers have introduced industrial work into the schools of their counties. Plain sewing and handicraft have been put into schools by this supervision. Use has been made of native materials, such as pinestraw, shucks and white oak splints. These are made into mats, baskets, rugs, etc.

In addition to the educational value of this work, it has proved of considerable value in the making of useful articles. The supervisors have trained the teachers in this work, so that the classes might be carried on in the supervisor's absence.

These simple home industries have served to bring the school into closer relation to the homes and daily life of the pupils. They have the effect of increasing the attendance and enrollment of the rural schools.

For School Houses.

The supervisors have been very active in raising money for school betterment, such as Rosenwald school buildings. In the year ending July 1, 1924, these Jeanes supervisors raised $70,709. The amount given the state by the Jeanes fund in the same year was $10,577.50. From county funds, $9,795 was paid these workers.

In practically every county, more money is raised for school improvement than is paid to these teachers. This money has probably produced more in visible results for the amount expended than any other money spent for Negro education in South Carolina.

The counties which has these industrial teachers are: Allendale, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, McCormick, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Richland, Sumter, Georgetown, Aiken, Laurens and Saluda.

In addition to the Jeanes work, the county training schools have shown the way in making education of Negro children more practical. Twenty-one counties have schools of this type. The largest school of this type is the Hartsville school in Darlington county, which has 16 teachers. The smallest of these schools has four teachers.

Four of these schools are new, having been established in October, 1924. The object of these schools has been the training of teachers for the rural schools of the several counties. With this end in view, two or three years of high school work are included in the course of study of the older schools.

Home economics, vocational agriculture and shop work have been given considerable emphasis. Fifteen of these schools give home economics courses under the Smith-Hughes act. These schools are well equipped for the work, and have well trained teachers.

Many Teachers Enroll.

In the year ending July 1, 1924, the county training schools had 152 teachers. The Slater fund cooperates with the state in maintaining these schools and the general education board has aided in securing equipment. For the past school year, the Slater fund gave $6,500 and the general education board $5,498. This year the general education board is paying the entire salary of a teacher-trainer in the Marion school, in order to encourage the development of this phase of school work.

The teaching of vocational agriculture and home economics in a number of schools is doing much to make education of real money value to the students, in addition to its other value. There are 30 Negro schools that have agricultural teachers, under the Smith-Hughes act. Sixteen schools, in addition to the 15 county training schools referred to, have home economics teachers paid from state and federal funds under this act. The work in agriculture and home economics is definitely planned and supervised by the state department of education.

Education - 1925
Teachers' Agencies.

TEACHERS WANTED

5 Domestic Science Teachers, holding Degrees.
3 Domestic Art Teachers, holding Degrees.
1 Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, holding degree.
SALARY--$2400
3 Manual Training Teachers.
8 College professors, male or female, holding degrees.
10 teachers for Normal Schools.
6 Music Teachers, holding degrees.
15 Principals, male or female, holding degrees.
50 Teachers, male or female for City Schools.
100 Teachers, male or female for rural schools.

Norfolk
Normal and
Industrial
School
Petersburg, Va.
10-10-25

None need apply unless they hold Teachers' Certificates.

These positions are distributed in eighteen states.

Salaries range from $50 to $200 per month. Six to twelve months terms.

Free Registration.

For further information, apply, enclosing stamp to—

INTERSTATE COLORED TEACHERS' AGENCY
501 N. Third St. Richmond, Va.
J. H. BLACKWELL, PH. D., Manager
2646 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

Education—1925.
Teachers' Association, National.

Land Grant Colleges Benefited By Conferences

SEVENTEEN NEGRO INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED BY FEDERAL AND STATE AID; REPORT GREAT DEVELOPMENT UNDER PROGRAM MAPPED OUT BY BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24—The courses of study in 17 Negro institutions known as "Land-Grant Colleges, and supported by Federal and State aid, have been completely revolutionized as the result of a series of conferences sponsored by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Education.

Four conferences have been held the first at Atlanta, Ga., in 1920; the second at Nashville, Tenn., in 1922; the third at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in 1923; and the fourth at Hampton Institute, Virginia, in 1924. The Federal Government can not determine what courses shall be used in these institutions, but at their request the Bureau of Education used its offices to bring into conference with the Negro leaders experts who recomended improved curricula.

Practically all the institutions have reported to the bureau a great development as a result of these conferences. The Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School at Pine Bluff, Ark., reports that with very few changes, the recommendations of the conference have been adopted in their entirety. The State College for Colored Students at Dofer, Deleware, reports. "Our officials have agreed that we shall develop the junior college program in full as recommended." The Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College at Prairie View Texas, reports: "We adopted, in a large measure, the course outlined at the Nashville conference with slight modifications so as to fit in with our courses in education and mechanic arts." The Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg, Va., reports. "All of the development in this institution along the line of home economics, mechanic arts, and agriculture has been inspired by and in keeping with the plans and purposes of these conferences."

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Tallahassee, Fla., reports: "We have used the program as mapped out regarding courses of study in agriculture and home economics as a basis for standardizing work in these branches of the college." The North Carolina Agricultural College at Greensboro, N. C., reports: "The courses that were mapped out at Nashville have been accepted by the educational authorities because of the endorsement of the Bureau of Education." The Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Baton Rouge, La., reports: "Atlanta conference inspired us to re-arrange our course of study and head it toward some definite aim. * * * At the Nashville conference we got a new program for our home economics department that is working beautifully. * * * These was a reorganization of courses in agriculture, and now we find that students take to agriculture more readily than before. We have now a four-year course in home economic." These are only a few excerpts from the reports that have come to the bureau.

The leaders of Negro education in various land grant colleges are so pleased with the results hitherto secured that they are now urging the Commissioner of Education to call another conference some time in the near future. It is probable that another conference will be held at an early date.

OFFICERS OF NATIONAL ASS'N OF TEACHERS HOLD MEETING

The midwinter meeting of the officers of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was held at Tuskegee Institute January 27. The following officers were present.

Board of Trustees—W. W. Sanders, West Virginia, president; M. N. Work, Alabama.

Officers—W. H. Holloway, Alabama, first vice president; J. H. Rowe, Texas, second vice president; Mrs. A. E. Holland, North Carolina, third vice president; C. J. Calloway, Alabama, executive secretary.

Executive Committee—W. T. B. Williams, Alabama, vice chairman; M. H. Griffin, Alabama; R. B. Hudson, Alabama; R. S. Crossley, Delaware; Mrs. Judia C. Harris, Georgia; Miss Fanny C. Williams, Lousiana; Mrs. I. E. Moats, West Virginia.

Each officer was enthusiastic in the outlook of the success of the association. The Committee on School Attendance, School Legislation and School Statistics made reports, and it is evident from their reports, up to the present, that their presentation at the annual session at Durham, North Carolina, July 29-30-31, will be most helpful to the cause of education to Negroes in this country. The committees are as follows:

On School Attendance—John M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.; W. J. Haley, Nashville, Tenn.; J. S. Clark, Scotlandville, La.; Alfred Lawless, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Robinson, Raleigh, N. C.; G. C. Wilkerson, Washington, D. C.; N. B. Young, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. W. Scott, Huntington, W. Va.

On School Legislation—R. S. Grossley, Dover, Del.; Mrs. M. M. Bethune, Daytona, Fla.; H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Ga.; J. A. McRae, Reidsville, N. C.; Leo M. Favrot, Baton Rouge, La.; P. E. Butler, Bristol, Tenn.; Mrs. Annie W. Holland, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. E. P. Shepard, Birmingham, Ala.; F. W. Wheeler, Wotham, Texas; Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans, La.

On School Statistics—M. N. Work, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; H. G. Dickerson, Texas; O. A. Fuller, Marchall, Texas; F. A. McKenzie, Nashville, Tenn.; R. E. Brown, Shreveport, La.; W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; E. Franklin Frazier, Atlanta, Ga.; T. J. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Woodson, Washington, D. C.

Plans were made for a very constructive program including departmental sessions, speeches from outstanding educators and entertainments from celebrated artists to be carried out at the annual session. Representatives from North Carolina, in which state the annual meeting is to be held, reported that the North Carolina educational forces, both black and white, are determined to make the Durham meeting the best in the history of the association

Negro Teacners Will Assemble In Greensboro

Greensboro, April 15.—The fourth conference of land grant colleges for negroes will be held at A. & T. College, this city, starting Thursday morning and continuing through Saturday. State Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Allen will deliver the address of welcome for the State tomorrow and the response will be made by President Gandy, of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va. George F. Zook, chief of the Division of Higher Education of the United States Bureau of Education, will preside over the sessions of the conference.

Other speakers who will be heard include Dr. Walton C. John, assistant specialist in higher education of the United States Bureau; H. O. Sargent, Federal agent fo ragricultural education, and Wrenn W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agricuulture.

Prominent educators from negro land grants colleges throughout the section are to attend the conference which was called by Commissioner of Education Tigert.

EDUCATION PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT NATIONAL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Special to the Dallas Express:

Tuskegee, Ala., June 13—The committees representing the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools have been making special study this year of school attendance and school legislation, and will report their findings at the annual session, Durham, North Carolina, July 29-30-31. Causes for student strikes will also come up for special consideration by the school menu and women.

Hon. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama and Dr. A. T. Allen State Superintendent of Public In-

struction, Raleigh, North Carolina, will be among the prominent speakers to address the general assembly. In the departmental meetings, subjects relating to the work of Negro Colleges, High schools and Elementary schools will be discussed, as well as special problems relating to the social life of communities.

Mr. W. W. Sanders, president of the association in his annual address to the thousands of delegates who will be present will urge some important improvements of the policy of the asociation.

The first one-half day will be spent in special discussions touching the Parent-Teachers Associations' influence upon the school.

The Negroes contribution to American civilization through Negro music will be featured in a musicale the last evening of the annual session. Some of the best talent among Negroes has been secured to make this interpretation.

A bulletin on the membership drive for the Association showed that so far, the State of Alabama was leading while Texas occupied a very low place. The bulletin follows:

State Quota of Bulletin Membership Fees Allotted by the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools Up to June 4, 1925.

State	Almnt.	Paid Amt Paid
Alabama	$350.00	$50.8
Arkansas	350.00	86.6
Delaware	100.00	29.5
Dist. of Columbia	150.00	1.9
Florida	250.00	105.6
Georgia	300.00	57.1
Kentucky	250.00	....
Louisiana	350.00	73.7
Maryland	150.00	....
Mississippi	350.00	54.0
Missouri	150.00	....
North Carolina	350.00	175.0
Oklahoma	250.00	....
South Carolina	350.00	31.6
Tennessee	350.00	20.1
Texas	350.00	10.5
Virginia	250.00	1.0
West Virginia	150.00	202.5

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS HOLD ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

The mid-winter meeting of the officers of the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools was held at Tuskegee Institute, January 27th. Most of the officers were present.

Each officer was enthusiastic in the outlook of the success of the Association. The Committees on School Attendance, School Legislation, and School Statistics made reports, and it is evident from their reports, up to the present, that their presentation at the annual session at Durham, North Carolina July 29-30-31, will be most helpful to the cause of Education to Negroes in this country.

Plans were made for a very constructive program including departmental sessions, speeches from outstanding educators, and enter-

cainments from celebrated artists to be carried out at the annual session. Representatives from North Carolina in which State the annual meeting is to be held, reported that the North Carolina Educational forces both black and white are determined to make the Durham meeting the best in the history of the Association.

RACES CO-OPERATE IN NORTH CAROLINA TO ENTERTAIN NATIONAL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Reservations Being Engaged in Advance

Durham, N. C.—Dr. James E. Shepard, President of Durham State Normal School, and General Chairman of Committees in North Carolina to entertain the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, July 29-31, is delighted with the cooperation he is receiving from the white and colored people in seeing to it that every courtesy is extended to the visiting delegates.

The very strong program, the hospitality of Durham, the good spirit existing between the races in North Carolina, reduced rates over all railroads, are proving to be strong attractions for the Durham meeting, and reservations are being asked for in advance.

The Negro and white business interests of Durham, N. C., Mr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, and others are giving liberal contributions to the local entertainment committees.

In connection with the annual session of the National Educational meeting, exhibits showing racial progress in Negro education are being arranged by Mrs. R. L. McDougald, of Durham. The Department of Health Education, F. Rivers Barnwell, chairman; Agricultural Extension, T. M. Campbell, chairman, and Elementary Education, E. D. Mickle, chairman, with several others, are planning to stress the exhibit idea at the meeting this year.

Association Will Discuss Problems Of Negro Education

Special to The Atlanta Independent

Durham, N. C., June 22.—The committees representing the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools have been making special study this year of School Attendance and School Legislation and will report their findings at the annual session, Durham, North Carolina, July 29-31. Causes for Student strikes will also come up for special consideration by the school men and women.

Hon. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education Washington, D. C.; Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Dr. A. T. Allen, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina, will be among the prominent speakers to address the general assembly. In the departmental meetings, subjects relating to the work of Negro Colleges, High Schools and Elementary Schools will be discussed, as well as special problems relating to the social life of communities.

The first one-half day will be spent in special discussions touching the Parent-Teacher Association's influence upon the school.

Mr. W. W. Sanders, president of the association, will urge some important improvements of the policy of the association in his annual address to the thousands of delegates who will be present.

The Negroes' contribution to American civilization through Negro music will be featured in a musicale the last evening of the annual session.

National Association Of Teachers Making Study Of School Legislation

DURHAM, N. C., June 18.—The committees representing the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools have been making special study this year of school attendance and school legislation, and will report their findings at the annual session, Durham, North Carolina, July 29-31. Causes for student strikes will also come up for special consideration by the school men and women.

Hon. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education Washington, D. C.; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal Tuckegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Dr. A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina, will be among the prominent speakers to address the general assembly. In the departmental meetings, subjects relating to the work of Negro colleges, high schools and elementary schools will be discussed, as well as special problems relating to the social life of communities.

The first one-half day will be spent in special discussions touching the Parent-Teachers' Associations' influence upon the school.

Mr. W. W. Sanders, president of the association, in his annual address to the thousands delegates who will be present will urge some important improvements of the policy of the association.

The Negroes' contribution to American civilization through Negro music will be featured in a musicale the last evening of the annual session. Some of the best talent among Negroes has been secured to make this interpretation.

JUL 5 - 1925

The annual session of the national association of teachers in colored schools, which will be held in Durham July 29-31, will be principally taken up with a survey and analysis of school attendance and school legislation. Committees of the association have been carrying on investigations at the meeting. Student strikes will be a new problem that will receive considerable of the body's attention.

John J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education, Washington, D. C.; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, Alabama, and Dr. A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh, N. C., will be among the prominent speakers to address the general assembly. In the departmental meeting of Negro colleges, high schools and elementary schools will be discussed, as well as special problems relating to the social life of communities. The Negro's contribution to American civilization through Negro music will be featured in a musicale the last evening of the annual session. Some of the best talent among Negroes has been secured to make this interpretation.

Mrs. Drusilla Tandy-Porter, executive secretary of the colored working girls' home of Toledo, has been appointed by the New York headquarters of industrial women, to be one of the leaders at the industrial conference to be held at Camp Gray Sangatack, Mich. Mrs. Porter will act in the capacity of director of music and will lead the discussion on Negro literature, art, and progress.

Conference of Negro College Presidents to Be Held Here

James B. Dudley, president of A. and T. college, who has just returned from a conference of the bureau of education at Washington, D. C., announced yesterday that the conference of negro presidents of land grant colleges will be held in Greensboro April 16 and 17. The decision is subject to the approval of the commissioner of education, who was not present at the conference.

The conference in April will bring together a number of the outstanding figures in the world of negro education.

NEWARK, N. J. NEWS
AUGUST 2, 1925

Negro Educational Congress To Be Held in Kansas City

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Negro National Educational Congress will be held in Kansas City August 25 to 29, when the keynote will be the betterment of the negro race. Governors of forty-two states and Mayors of most of the larger cities have been invited as delegates to the convention.

It is the opinion of members of the congress that although the race has made much progress along all lines of human endeavor, there still remains much for negro accomplishment to keep pace with the civilization with which they are now surrounded.

Unlike conventions of the past, it is announced by the executive committee, there will be no time devoted "to quarreling with the white man about their 'Constitutional' rights, but instead they will endeavor to prove themselves worthy of the rights they now enjoy.

Calls Attention To Meeting of National Teachers Association

Superintendent of Public Instruction Harris Hart calls the attention of all principals and teachers of colored schools in Virginia to the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which will be held in Durham, N. C., July 29, 30 and 31.

Education-1925

Teachers' Association, National.

N. CAROLINA TEACHERS TO HOLD MEETING

Durham Prepares for Big Welcome

Durham, N. C., July 24.—Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the Durham State Normal school and general chairman of committees in North Carolina to entertain the National Association of Teachers July 29 to 31, is delighted with the co-operation he is receiving from the white and our people in seeing to it that every courtesy is extended to the visiting delegates.

The very strong program, the hospitality of Durham, the good spirit existing between the races in North Carolina, reduced rates over all railroads, are proving strong attractions for the Durham meeting and reservations are being asked for in advance.

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Insurance company, and others are giving liberal contributions to the local entertaining committees.

In connection with the annual session of the national educational meeting exhibits showing Racial progress in education are being arranged by Mrs. R. L. McDougald of Durham. The department of health education, E. Rivers Cornwell, chairman; agricultural extension, T. M. Campbell, chairman, and elementary education, E. D. Mickle, chairman, with several others are planning to stress the exhibit idea at the meeting this year.

AUG 23 1925

Negro Educational Meet Scehuled for Aug. 25-29

Kansas City, Aug. 22.—Plans for the raising of the standard of negro citizenship in the Uniter States will be discussed at the Twenty-seventh Annual Negro Educational Congress, to be held here August 25-29. More than 2,000 delegates, representing every state in the union, are expected to attend the Congress, according to J. Silas Harris, president of the Congress.

Among the speakers at the Congress will be United States Senator, James A. Reed; Mrs. Henry N. Ess, president of the Federated Woman's club of Missouri; Justice J. H. Clinton, negro, of New York, and Dr. N. B. Young, negro, president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

NEGRO EDUCATORS IN NATIONAL SESSION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Durham, N. C., August 11.—From R. McCants Andrews, the Drama of Modern Education was enacted in this city on July 29, 30 and 31, with a cast of characters drawn from the delta lands of Mississippi to the rocky ridges of Pennsylvania. The 1,000 members and visitors of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools were principals in role, the general public interested spectators.

Certain it is that Ragged Dick and Tattered Tom are no longer members of the Negro teaching profession. The type of men and women who gathered here would build a brilliant legend on the cinema strip. The nation's Negro teachers—among them, in convention assembled, W. W. Sanders, W. H. Holloway, Annie W. Holland, C. J. Calloway, O. L. Coleman, N. B. Young, John Hope, Monroe N. Work, Mary McLeod Bethune, W. T. B. Williams, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Irene E. Moats, R. S. Grossley, W. A. Robinson, J. M. Gandy, Florence C. Williams, James E. Shepard, J. R. E. Lee, L. J. Rowan, H. L. McCrorey, W. G. Pearson, W. F. Grasty and several scores of others—constitute an aristocracy of intellect in the Negro world. They wear their degrees as easily as their summer clothes; they have substituted clinical analysis for spread-eagle oratory. They take themselves, their work and Negro youth seriously.

W. W. Sanders, of West Virginia, retiring president of the N. A. T. C. S. reports that less than ten per cent of the Negro children entering the public schools go beyond the eighth grade. N. B. Young, of Missouri, declared that the association provides the Negro teacher a larger opportunity to administer an educational policy for the entire country, a larger freedom to manage Negro schools, a chance to think out orders for themselves, as well as to execute orders thought out for them. C. C. Spaulding, on behalf of Negro business men, pledged their services in the making of a department of Business Education. John M. Gandy, of Virginia, struck a note repeatedly emphasized in the discussions—"There will never be any permanently satisfactory provision in the South for the education of the Negro until the educational officials and the public are brought to see the connection between Negro education and the economic progress and welfare of the South."

The association also gathered unto itself the opinion of experts from the white world: Hon John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, pitched the natural learning upon the philosophy of Booker T. Washington that "we shall prosper in proportion as we dignify and glorify labor and put skill and intelligence in the common occupations of life."

The internal organization and promotion of the N. A. T. C. S. resides chiefly with the executive secretary, C. J. Calloway. The new president, Prof. R. S. Crossley, of Delaware, brings to his work a background of culture and accomplishment, as well as years of labor in the Association.

Hot Springs, Ark., the next seat of the convention, needs all of the twelve months intervening; for Durham, the "Bully City," famous center, commercial and financial center, has put on all the finishing touches in hospitality an entertainment. James E. Shepard, guiding genius, and George W. Cox, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, general chairman, marshalled a corps of citizens in unbroken ranks and went over the top in handling the mammoth affair.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, the National Negro Finance Corporation, the Royal Knights of David and other Durham institutions have been "sold" to the visitors because of concrete accomplishments and a race-building unparalleled elsewhere.

One of the delegatse remarked, when clouds appeared and rain threatened on Friday, "Well, the Durham people have entertained us so generously and been so kind to us in every way, if it rains, I am sure we shall all be provided with raincoats."

NEGRO EDUCATORS HOLD NATIONAL MEET IN DURHAM

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 15— A. N. P.) (From R. McCants Andrews) The Drama of Modern Education was enacted in this city on July 29, 30 and 31, with a cast of characters drawn from the delta lands of Mississippi to the rocky ridges of Pennsylvania. The 1,00 members and visitors of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools were principals enrole, the general public interested spectators.

Certain it is that Ragged Dick and Tattered Tom are no longer members of the Negro teaching profession. The type of men and women who gathered here would build a brilliant legend on the cinema strip. The Nation's Negro teachers—among them, in convention assembled W. M. Sanders, W. H. Holloway, Annie W. Holland, C. J. Calloway, O. L. Coleman, N. B. Young, John Hope, Monroe N. Work, Mary McLeod Bethune, W. T. B. Williams, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Irene E. Moats, R. S. Crossley, W. A. Robinson, J. M. Gandy, Florence C. Williams, James E. Shepard, J. R. E. Lee, L. J. Rowan, H. L. McCrorey, W. G. Pearson W. F. Grasty, and several scores of others—constitute an aristocracy of intellect, and intelligentsia, far too scantily appraised and acknowledged in the Negro World. They wear their degrees as easily as their summer clothes; they have substituted clinical analysis for spreal eagle oratory. They take themselves, their work and Negro Youth seriously.

W. W. Sanders of West Virginia retiring president of the N. A. T. C. S., reports that less than 10 per cent of the Negro children entering the public schools go beyond the 8th grade. N. B. Young, of Missouri declared that the Association provides the Negro teacher a larger opportunity to administer an education policy for the entire country, a larger freedom to manage Negro schools, a chance to think out orders for themselves, on be well as to execute orders thought out for them. C. C. Spaulding, on behalf of Negro business men, pledged their services in the making of a Department of Business Education. John M. Gandy of Virginia struck a note repeatedly emphasized in the discussion: "There will never be any permanently satisfactory provision in the South for the education of the Negro until the educational officials and the public are brought to see the connection between Negro education and the economic progress and welfare of the South."

The Association also gathered unto itself the opinion of experts from the white world: Hon John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, pitched the national leading upon the philososhy of Booker T. Washington that "We shall prosper in proportion as we dignify and glorify labor in the Association

Hot Springs, Ark., the next seat of the convention, needs all of the twelve months intervening; for Durham, the "Bull City," famous center, commerical and financial center has put on all the finishing touches in hospitality and entertainment. James E. Shepard, guiding genius, and George W. Cox of the North Carolina Mututl Life Insurance ranks and went over the top in handling the mammoth affair.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, the National Finance Corporation, the Royal Knights of King David and other Durham institutions have been "sold" to the visitors because of concrete accomplishments and a race-building unparallelled elsewhere.

One of the delegates remarked, when clouds appears and rain threatened on Friday, "Well, the Durham people have entertained us so generously and been so kind to us in every way, if it rains, I am sure we shall all be provided with raincoats."

1000 Negro Educators Meet In Durham And Reconsecrate Themselves To The Training And Elevating Of Race Youth

United States Commissioner Of Education And Noted White And Colored Leaders Present—R. S. Grossley, of Delaware Elected President—Hot Springs Next Host.

By R. McCANTS ANDREWS

Durham, N. C.—The drama of modern education was enacted in this city on July 29, 30 and with a cast of characters drawn from the delta lands of Mississippi to the rocky ridges of Pennsylvania. The 11,000 members and visitors of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools were en mole, the general public interested spectators. The critical onlooker is tempted to many observations.

New Type of Teacher

Certain it is that Ragged Dick and Tattered Tom are no longer members of the Negro teaching profession. The type of men and women who gathered here would build a brilliant legend on the cinema strip. The nation's Negro teachers—among them, in convention assembled, W. W. Sanders W. H. Holloway, Annie W. Holland, C. J. Calloway, O. L. Coleman, N. B. Young, John Hope, Monroe N. Work, Mary McLeod Bethune, W. T. B. Williams, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Irene E. Moats, R. S. Grossley, W. A. Robinson, J. M. Gandy, Florence C. Williams, James E. Shepard, J. R. E. Lee, L. J. Rowan, H. L. McCrorey, W. G. Pearson, W. F. Grasty and several scores of others —constitute an aristocracy of intellect, an intelligentsia, far too scantily appraised and acknowledged in the Negro world. They wear their degrees as easily as their summer clothes; they have substituted clinical analysis for spread-eagle oratory. They take themselves, their work and Negro youth seriously.

Gospel of Modern Education

The gospel of modern education no longer hinges around the parsing of Latin nouns and culminates in a fulsome thsis. The new gospel sounds in practicalities and ramifies Health Education, School Attendance, Teacher-training, School Legislation, Curriculum Extension, High School Standardization, Public Welfare, Religious and Business Education. Its chart talks and round tables dissect the educational "stiffs" and penetrate to the vitals.

Where Emphasis Is Put

W. W. Sanders of West Virginia, retiring president of the N. A. T. C. S., reports that less than ten per cent of the Negro children entering the public schools go beyond the 8th grade and that, consequently, more emphasis is being laid upon the ten per cent than upon the absentee 90 per cent. N. B. Young of Missouri declares that the Association provides the Negro teachers a larger opportunity to administer an educational policy for the entire country, a larger freedom to manage Negro schools, a chance to think out orders for themselves, as well as to execute orders thought out for them. C. C. Spaulding, on behalf of Negro business men, pledged their services in the making of a Department of Business Education. John M. Gandy of Virginia struck a note repeatedly emphasized in the discussions: "There will never be any permanently satisfactory provisions in the South for the education of the Negro until the educational officials and the public are brought to see the connection between Negro education and the economic progress and welfare of the South."

Modern Health Crusade

F. Rivers Barnwell of Texas and Mrs. F. C. Williams of North Carolina interpreted the Modern Health Crusade by demonstration. Institutions interspersed the occasion. Exhibits of real excellence of schools and colleges, Durham business institutions, Life Extension Department of the North Carolina Mutual, Milton Bradley Company, American Humane Education Society and American Social Hygiene Association—the latter three in charge of Negro representatives—lent color to the lobbies and rooms of the Hillside Park School where the main sessions were held.

Internal Organization

The internal organizations and promotion of the N. A. T. C. S. resides chiefly with the Executive Secretary, C. J. Calloway. He is aide-de-camp to the presidents who retire annually. Calloway's objective is a strong, central organization that will foster state teacher units, mold the national trend and fuse and centralize all interests and activities of the profession. It is a man-size job. The new president, Prof. R. S. Grossley of Delaware, brings to his work a background of culture and accomplishment, as well as years of labor in the Association.

"On To Hot Springs"

Hot Springs, Ark., the next seat of the convention, needs all of the 12 months intervening; for Durham, the "Bull City", famous commercial and financial center, has put on all the finishing touches in hospitality and entertainment. James E. Shepard, guiding genius, and George W. Cox of the N. C. Mutual Life insurance Company, general chairman, marshalled a corps of citizens in unbroken ranks and went over the top in handling the mammoth affair. Universal comment from the delegates as to their entertainment, told its own story. Several very definite impressions were carried away by them. One is the fine spirit of cooperation between the races and the wonderfully promising liberality of thot and action on the part of the white people of North Carolina. Another is the result of the commercial development of the Durham Negro. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, the National Negro Finance Corporation, the Royal Knights of King David and other Durham institutions have been "sold" to the visitors because of concrete accomplishments and a race-building unparalleled elsewhere. Another impression is that Durham Negroes are hospitable and pleasant hosts. One of the delegates remarked, when clouds appeared and rain threatened on Friday, "Well, the Durham people have entertained us so generously and been so kind to us in every way, if it rains, I am sure we shall all be provided with raincoats."

"There will never be any permanently satisfactory provisions in the South for the education of the Negro until the educational officials and the public are brought to see the connection between Negro education and the economic progress and welfare of the South."—Dr. John M. Gandy, principal of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, in an address before the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in Durham, N. C., last week.

symposium and moving picture. C. J. Calloway of Tuskegee, executive secretary, brought recommendations for a committee to study teachers' salaries and another to produce a plan of contact with the N. E. A. Lawrence A. Oxley and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of North Carolina wrote into the Social Service platform a distinctive contribution, with bold picture and challenging fact. Prof. Frazier of Atlanta, conductor of the only School of Social Service for Negroes, was there and was the only member of the conference to allude to Dayton, Tenn.; there was no echo of Science versus Religion. The truth was sought and facts ruled the discussion.

Opinion of White Experts

The Association also gathered unto itself the opinion of experts from the white world: Hon. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, pitched the national learning upon the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, that "We shall prosper in proportion as we dignify and glorify labor and put skill and intelligence in the common occupations of life." The Commissioners reminded the Association that 26 of the 29 Presidents of the United States had risen from the common occupations of life. Dr. A. T. Allen, Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina, cited a definite change in public opinion by both white and colored,, the former becoming more tolerant and sympathetic and the latter more considerate and patient. Others of known patriotic and friendly sentiment brought their gifts and endorsed the Association's program of usefulness.

Program Filled With Interest

The program crowded three days full of interest and information which no brief treatment like this can justify. The set order of each day was happily broken with departmental meetings in studies of Health Education, College Education, High School Education, Elementary Education, Rural Education, Social Service, Agricultural Extension, Vocational Education and School Supervision. In these, by-play and discussion was the meat of the cocoanut. Music of a high order enlivened the sessions, under the direction of Mrs. Bessie A. J. Whitted, including the North Carolina Mutual Glee Club, the Tuskegee Quintet, Mrs. Nell Hunter, dramatic soprano, J. Allen Foushee, lyric tenor, I. H. Buchanan, violinist, and instrumental numbers. A grand musicale on Friday evening, followed a lawn fete on the campus of the N. C. Negro College, and auto sight-seeing tours and inspections of Negro business

Education – 1925.

Teachers' Association, National.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN CONVENTION; MARY BETHUNE IN ADDRESS

Durham, N. C., Aug. 7.—Thursday, July 30, was a big day in the program of the National Association of Colored Teachers which held its 22d annual convention here July 29, 30 and 31.

The climax of the program was reached at the night session in the address of United States Commissioner of Education John Tigert (white), and that of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, national president of the Federation of Colored Women and ex-president of the association.

Commissioner Tigert spoke at the White Rock Baptist church, which was packed to the doors.

His address was punctuated with human interest stories and anecdotes.

Mr. Tigert forcibly challenged the United States either to disfranchise the ignorant or educate all of its people to the duties of citizenship. "To do the former would admit the failure of our institutions," he said, "consequently we must educate for citizenship."

Mrs. Bethune Speaks

As president of the Federation of Colored Women and member of the international council of women of the world, comprising two score or more of countries and nationalities, Mrs. Bethune in the matchless power of her oratory lifted the hearts of her hearers when she related how she had been educated by a friendly white woman who went as a missionary to South Carolina and had now risen to great heights of service. She called upon the educators assembled to find such eager but unfortunate and poor children as she herself had been and inspire them for service and for the uplift of her Race.

The address of Superintendent Allen was the feature of the afternoon session and he received a great ovation from the association. The educator extended a hearty welcome to the association, thanking Dr. J. E. Shepard personally for securing the meeting here. He emphasized the fact that North Carolina was headed in the right direction, although it did not claim to have gained any great results in Negro education so far. "Sixty-eight per cent of all Negro children," he said, "are still in the first three grades in North Carolina, but the educational system of elementary schools, high schools and colleges is now moving forward and great encouragement is to be had."

The outstanding feature of the morning session was the discussion of papers on different phases of school work, the most prominent being the school attendance in southern states as revealed by the annual reports, read by R. S. Grossley.

The association delegates were taken on an auto sightseeing tour through the city and visited the home of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company as well as other industries owned by our group.

Hot Springs Selected

Friday's program was featured by many claims of interest, among these being the address of Prof. N. C. Newbold, state supervisor of Negro schools; Dr. James S. Dilliard, president Jeanes-Slater fund, Charlottesville, Va.; President John M. Gundy of Virginia N. and I., Petersburg, Va.

The educators delivered strong addresses commending the association's program and lifting the horizon of the teacher. The feature extraordinary occurred in the auditorium of the Hillside Park school Friday night when the delegates listened to a joint musicale by Mrs. Nell Hunter, dramatic soprano of Durham and the Tuskegee quintet, which sang Thursday night at Duke university.

With several cities entering bids, Hot Springs, Ark., was selected as the convention city for the 23d annual meeting.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: R. S. Grossley, Dover, Del., president; J. C. Wright, Daytona, Fla.; Julia C. Harris, Athens, Ga., and N. C. Bruce, Dalton, Mo., vice presidents; C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee, Ala., executive secretary; Annie W. Holland, Raleigh, assistant secretary; W. H. A. Howard, Smithfield, N. C., treasurer; J. O. Jones, Scotlandville, La., registrar.

NEGRO EDUCATORS IN NATIONAL SESSION

Twenty-second Annual Meeting of National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools Held in Durham, N. C.—U. S. Commissioner of Education and Noted White and Colored Educators Present—Famous Tar Heel City Entertains Royally—R. S. Grossley of Delaware Elected President and Hot Springs is Next Host

By R. McCants Andrews

Durham, N. C., Aug. 3.—The Drama of Modern Education was enacted in this city on July 29, 30 and 31 with a cast of characters drawn from the Delta lands of Mississippi to the rocky ridges of Pennsylvania. The 1,000 members and visitors of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools were principals on role, the general public interested spectators. The critical On-Looker is tempted to many observations.

Certain it is that Ragged Dick and Tattered Tom are no longer members of the Negro teaching profession. The type of men and women who gathered here would build a brilliant legend on the cinder strip. The Nation's Negro teachers—among them, in convention assembled, W. W. Sanders, W. I. Holloway, Annie W. Holland, C. J. Calloway, O. L. Coleman, N. B. Young, John Hope, Monroe N. Work, Mary McLeod Bethune, W. T. B. Williams, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Irene E. Moats, R. S. Crossley, M. A. Robinson, J. M. Gandy, Florence C. Williams, James E. Shepard, J. R. E. Lee, L. J. Rowan, H. L. McCrorey, W. G. Pearson, W. F. Grasty and several scores of others—constitute an aristocracy of intellect, an intelligentsia, far too scantily appraised and acknowledged in the Negro world. They wear their degrees as easily as their summer clothes; they have substituted clinical analysis for spread-eagle oratory. They take themselves, their work and Negro Youth seriously.

The Gospel of Modern Education no longer hinges around the parsing of Latin nouns and culminates in a fulsome thesis. The new gospel sounds in practicalities and ramifies Health Education, School Attendance, Teacher - Training, School Legislation, Curriculum Extension, High School Standardization, Public Welfare, Religious and Business Education. Its chart talks and round tables dissect the educational "stiffs" and penetrate to the vitals.

W. W. Sanders, of West Virginia, retiring president of the N. A. T. C. S., reports that less than 10 per cent of the Negro children entering the public schools go beyond the eighth grade and that, consequently, more emphasis is being laid upon the 10 per cent than upon the absebtee 90 per cent. N. B. Young, of Missouri, declares that the Association provides the Negro teacher a larger opportunity to administer an educational policy for the entire country, a larger freedom to manage Negro schools, a chance to think out orders for themselves, as well as to execute orders thought out for them. C. C. Spaulding, on behalf of Negro business men, pledged their services in the making of a Department of Business Education. John M. Gandy, of Virginia, struck a note repeatedly emphasized in the discussions: "There will never be any permanently satisfactory provision in the South for the education of the Negro until the educational officials and the public are brought to see the connection between Negro education and the economic progress and welfare of the South."

F. Rivers Barnwell, of Texas and Mrs. F. C. Williams, of North Carolina interpreted the Modern Health Crusade by demonstration, symposium and moving picture. C. J. Calloway, of Tuskegee, executive secretary, brought recommendations for a committee to study teachers' salaries and another to produce a plan of contact with the N. E. A. Lawrence A. Oxley and Dr. Rosroe C. Brown, of North Carolina wrote into the Social Service platform a distinctive contribution, with bald picture and challenging fact. Prof. Frazier, of Atlanta, conductor of the only School of Social Service for Negroes, was there and was the only member of the conference to allude to Dayton Tenn.; there was no echo of Science versus Religion. The truth was sought and facts ruled the discussion.

The Association also gathered unto itself the opinion of experts from the white world: Hon. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, pitched the national learning upon the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, that "We shall prosper in proportion as we dignify and glorify labor and put skill and intelligence in the common occupations of life." The Commissioner reminded the Association that 26 of the 29 Presidents of the United States had risen from the common occupations of life. Dr. A. T. Allen, Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina cited a definite change in public opinion by both white and colored, the former becoming more tolerant and sympathetic and the latter more considerate and patient. Others of known patriotic and friendly sentiment brought their gifts and endorsed the Association's program of usefulness.

The program crowded three days full of interest and information which no brief treatment like this can justify. The set order of each day was happily broken with departmental meetings in studies of Health Education, College Education, High School Education, Elementary Education, Rural Education, Social Service, Agricultural Extension, Vocational Education and School Supervision. In these by-play and discussion was the meat of the cocoanut. Music of a high order enlivened the sessions under the direction of Mrs. Bessie A. J. Whitted, including the North Carolina Mutual Glee Club, the Tuskegee Quintet, Mrs. Nell Hunter, dramatic soprano, J. Allen Foushee, lyric tenor, I. H. Buchanan violinist, and instrumental numbers. A grand musicale on Friday evening, following a lawn fete on the campus of the N. C. Negro College, and auto sight-seeing tours and inspections of Negro business institutions interspersed the occasion. Exhibits of real excellence of schools and colleges, Durham business institutions, Life Extension Department of the North Carolina Mutual, Milton Bradley Company, American Humane Education Society and American Social Hygiene Association—the latter three in charge of Negro representatives—lent color to the lobbies and rooms of the Hillside Park School where the main sessions were held.

The internal organizations and promotion of the N. A. T. C. S. resides chiefly with the Executive Secretary, C. J. Calloway. He is aide-de-camp to the presidents who retire annually. Calloway's objective is a strong, central organize-

tion that will foster state teacher units, mold the national trend and fuse and centralize all interests and activities of the profession. It is a man size job. The new president Prof. R. S. Grossley, of Delaware brings to his work a background of culture and accomplishment, as well as years of labor in the Association.

Hot Springs, Ark., the next seat of the convention, needs all of the 12 months intervening; for Durham, the "Bull City," famous commercial and financial center, has put on all the finishing touches in hospitality and entertainment. Jas. E. Shepard, guiding genius, and George W. Cox, of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, general chairman, marshalled a corps of citizens in unbroken ranks and went over the top in handling the mammoth affair. Universal comment from the delegates as to their entertainment, told its own story. Several very definite impressions were carried away by them. One is the fine spirit of co-operation between the races and the wonderfully promising liberality of thought and action on the part of the white people of North Carolina. Another is the result of the commercial development of the Durham Negro. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, the National Negro Finance Corporation, the Royal Knights of King David and other Durham institutions have been "sold" to the visitors because of concrete accomplishments and a race-building unparalleled elsewhere. Another impression is that Durham Negroes are hospitable and pleasant hosts. One of the delegates remarked, when clouds appeared and rain threatened on Friday, "Well, the Durham people have entertained us so generously and been so kind to us in every way, if it rains, I am sure we shall all be provided with raincoats."

1,000 MEMBERS AND VISITORS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS WERE PRINCIPALS ENROLE—HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS NEXT SEAT OF CONVENTION

Durham, N. C., Aug. 6.—(By the Associated Negro Press) (From R. McCants Andrews)—The Drama of Modern Education was enacted in this city on July 29, 30, and 31, with a cast of characters drawn from the Delta lands of Mississippi to the rocky ridges of Pennsylvania. The 1,000 members and visitors of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools were principals en role, the general public interested spectators.

Atlanta Independent 8-6-25

Certain it is that Ragged Dick and Tattered Tom are no longer members of the Negro teaching profession. The type of men and women who gathered here would build a brilliant legend on the cinema strip. The Nation's Negro teachers—among them, in convention assembled, W. W. Sanders, W. H. Holloway, Annie W. Holland, C. J. Calloway, O. L. Coleman, N. B. Young, John Hope, Monroe N. Work, Mary McLeod Bethune, W. T. B. Williams, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Irene E. Moats, R. S. Grossley, W. A. Robinson, J. M. Gandy, Florence C. Williams, James E. Shepard, J. R. E Lee, L. J. Rowan, H L. McCrorey, W. G. Pearson, W. F. Grasty, and several scores of others—constitute an aristocracy of intellect, an intelligentsia, far too scantily appraised and acknowledged in the Negro World They wear their degrees as easily as their summer clothes; they have substituted clinical analysis for spread-eagle oratory. They take themselves, their work and Negro youth seriously.

W. W. Sanders, of West Virginia, retiring president of the N. A. T. C. S., reports that less than 10 per cent of the Negro children entering the public schools go beyond the 8th grade. N. B. Young, of Missouri, declared that the associati provides the Negro teacher a larger opportunity to administer an educational policy for the entire country, a larger freedom to manage Negro schools, a chance to think out orders for themselves, aswell as to execute orders thought out for them. C. C. Spaulding, on behalf of Negro business men, pledged their services in the making of a Department of Business Education. John M. Gandy, of Virginia, struck a note repeatedly emphasized in the discussions: "There will never be any permanently satisfactory provision in the South for the education of the Negro until the educational officials and the public are brought to see the connection between Negro education and the economic progress and welfare of the South."

The association also gathered unto itself the opinion of experts from the white world: Hon. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, pitched the ration[illegible] learning upon the philosophy of Booker T. Washington that "We shall prosper in proportion as we dignify and glorify labor and put skill and intelligence in the common occupations of life."

The internal organization and promotion of the N. A. T. C. S. resides chiefly with the executive secretary, C. J. Calloway. The new president, Prof. R. S. Crossley, of Delaware, brings to his work a background of culture and accomplishment, as well as years of labor in the association.

Hot Springs, Ark., the next seat of the convention, needs all of the twelve months intervening; for Durham, the "Bull City," famous center, commercial and financial center, has put on all the finishing touches in hospitality and entertainment. James E. Shepard, guiding genius, and George W. Cox, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, general chairman, marshalled a corps of citizens in unbroken ranks and went over the top in handling the mammoth affair.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, the National Negro Finance Corporation, the Royal Knights of King David and other Durham institutions have been "sold" to the visitors because of concrete accomplishments and a race-building unparalleled elsewhere.

One of the delegates remarked when clouds appeared and rain threatened on Friday, "Well, the Durham people have entertained us so generously and been so kind to us in every way, if it rains, I am sure we shall all be provided with raincoats."

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
AUG 23 1925

TO ATTEND CONGRESS IN KANSAS CITY

Boulware, Myers and Johnson Go to Negro Educational Meeting. Named by Governor.

Dean R. W. Boulware of Harbison college, Irmo, Prof. I. M. A. Myers of Columbia and Dr. C. C. Johnson of Aiken leave today for Kansas City, Mo., to attend the Negro educational congress which will convene in Kansas City August 26-29. Myers and Boulware are interested in school work and will spend a day with the principals of leading Negro schools in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., while there studying school organization and administration so far as data can be had from the heads of the schools.

The members of Negro delegation leaving today are among those recently appointed by Governor McLeod, upon request of Silas J. Harris of Kansas City, the national president, to attend the Missouri meeting.

KANSAS CITY MO. STAR
AUGUST 25, 1925

PRAISE FOR NEGROES' WORK.

Messages From Thirty Governors Read at Session Here.

Messages from the governors of thirty states commending the work and aims of the negro national education congress were read at the opening session of the congress today at St. Stephen's Baptist church, 910 Harrison street. Messages also were sent by mayors of many cities.

J. Silas Harris, president of the congress, explained that the congress was an organization working for racial betterment, and that it welcomed assistance and suggestions from members of both races in America.

Among the messages read today was one from Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania, who expressed sympathy with the aim of the congress "to lift the standard of negro citizenship and to aid the race to reach higher ground in American civilization." Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, governor of Texas, expressed the hope that "the high aims of your organization will be fully accomplished."

Governor Baker of Missouri said:

"The negroes of Missouri, under the leadership of some of the best negro citizens, are being helped wonderfully, and there should be no occasion whatever for any disturbance in the peaceful relations between the two races. It is the duty of all good citizens, regardless of race or color, to bend every effort to give all an opportunity to function as real citizens of the state and nation."

Governor Paulen of Kansas wrote:

"Your race has gone far in the last sixty years, but the most significant reaction since the days of slavery has been your comparatively recent realization that progress and advancement can only be made through the efforts of your own people. Through personal effort and through organization such as yours, the race can do infinitely more than can be done for it by political, charitable or economic help from the outside."

Delegates from most of the states are attending meetings of the congress, which will continue until Saturday

Education ~ 1925

Teachers' Association, National

Washington, D.

SEP 7 - 1925

NEGRO PROGRESS

In a message to the American people, the Negro National Education Congress at the last session of its twenty-seventh annual meeting at Kansas City, recited the progress of the Negro race since emancipation, expressed gratitude for the aid of the white race and called for observance of the "Golden Rule" in all matters pertaining to racial welfare and relations in the United States.

Statistics on Negro progress since 1866, prepared by Tuskegee Institute included:

Homes owned 1200 to 600 000; business conducted, 2100 to 50,000; farms operated, 20 000 to 1 000,000; wealth, $20,000.000 to $1 100.000 000.

Gains in education: Literacy from 10 to 80 per cent; colleges and normal schools, 15 to 500; students in public schools 100.000 to 1 800.000; teachers in all schools 600 to 38.000; annual expenditure for education, $700.000 to $15.000.000.

REV. GEO. W. SLATER, JR.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

The National Educational Congress of which J. Silas Harris is president, met in Kansas City, Missouri, August 25-29 with delegates appointed by governors representing nearly every state in the Union—all sections were represented by excellent men and women such as lawyers, doctors, professors, leaders in the fraternity world, business and women's clubs and distinguished divines were present and participated. In this respect pf having so many representative characters it was said to have been the best of the 27 congresses.

The Congress was a unique one. Although it evinced a spirit determined, yet absolute harmony reigned while the greatest of freedom prevailed in the discussion in grave questions. Every one had his say, but all the conclusions of the assembly showed that their aspirations were pure and their grasp of the general situation both nationally and internationally was sound. Wonderful poise prevailed. Some 60 of a large delegation of leading white men of Mississippi happened to be in Kansas City in a "Know Mississippi Better," On invitation of the congress through the good offices of President Houslaw of Utica College and Attorney N. A. Cooper of Natchez came and spent about an hour being led by Lieutenant Governor of the State of Mississippi, who with others, made fine addresses to the Congress. Bishop Vernon in his matchless oratorical vein addressed the convention as well as Doctors J. F. Peck and Prof. Young, of Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo. and many others too numerous to mention.

The following address speaks the purpose and character of the Congress completely.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 25-29—In order that our fellow citizens of the other races may know what progress the American Negro has made since Abraham Lincoln issued his Proclamation of Emancipation on the first of January, 1863 and since the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States became effective on the 18th of December, 1865, the Negro National Educational Congress takes pleasure in giving to the public the following figures which were recently prepared by Tuskegee Institute which was established by the late Bookr T. Washington:

Negro Economic Progress:	**1866**	**1925**
Farms owned	1200	600,000
Gain 598,800		
Farms operated	20,000	1,000,000
Gain 980,000.		
Business conducted ..	2,100	50,000
Gain 47,900		
Wealth	$20,000,000	$1,000,000.000
Gain $1,080,000,000.		
Educational Progress:		
Literacy	10 Pct.	80 Pct.
70 per cent gain.		
Colleges and Normals school	15	500
Gain 485		
Students in public schools	100,000	1,800,000
Gain 1,700.000		
Teachers in all schools	600	38,000
Gain 37,400		
Property for higher education value ..	$60,000	$22,000,000
Gain $21,490.00		
Annual expenditure for education	$7,000,000	$15,000,000
Gain $14,000,000		
Raised by Negroes	$80,000	$1,600,000
Gain $1,520.000.		
Number of Churches	700	42,300
Gain 41,600		
Religious Progress:		
Number of communicants	600,000	4,800,000
Gain 4,200,000		
Number of Sunday Schools	1,000	2,270,000
Gain 2,200.000		
Value of Church property	$1,500,000	$89,900,000
Gain $84,400,000.		

In addition to the figures, the Congress, hereby expresses its gratitude to all the agencies in our country which have been helpful to the Negro in his effort to prove himself an asset rather than a liability and respectfully submits for the thoughtful consideration of all Americans, white and black alike, that in order to promote peace rather than strife, harmony rather than confusion, justice rather than injustice, love rather than hatred, it is necessary that we learn more and more as we come in contact from day to day the importance of speaking an encouraging word, of lending a helping hand, of giving one another a square deal, of taking a manly stand in favor of equality of rights as citizens—the right to "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" —the right to travel in peace and comfort from one end of our land to the other; the right to participate in every part of our land in conducting the government under which we live, the right to give to our children the same kind of education which is given to others in order that they may be fitted to discharge successfully all their duties as American citizens.

To our fellow Americans who are not yet willing to stand upon a platform of this character; whether they live in one section of our country or another, we respectfully recommend that they make a prayerful study of the rule announced by the Master when he said: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.".

SIGNED—Pro. I. E. Page, Okla., Chairman; Prof. Robt. W. Boulware, South Carolina, Secretary; Rev. Geo W. Slater, Jr., Iowa; Rev. N. A. Cooper, Mississippi; Rev. W. B. Williams, Idaho; Atty. A. G. Clarke, Iowa; Mrs. R. A. Bairpaugh, Mont.; Mrs. Mamie Edmonson, Illinois; E. F. Hayden, Missouri; Mrs. M. R. Phillips, Kentucky; Atty. L. A. Knox, Missouri Rev. W. T. Green, New Mexico; B. McKinney Ward, Michigan; Frags Mc Williams, Nebraska; Atty. I. J. Bradley, Kansas; C. L. Timberlake, Ky.; and I. M. A. Myers, South Carolina Geo. E. Fountain, West Va., Prof. N. A. Banks, Texas.

NOV 16 1925

COLORED TEACHERS TO OBSERVE WEEK

RALEIGH, Nov. 15. (AP)—The week of November 15 has been designated as National Association Week by the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, of which Dr. R. S. Grossley, president of Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware, is president.

The announcement is made here by W. A. Robinson, supervisor of negro high schools in this state, and a member of the executive committee of the organization.

During the week, he say, a national enrollment and education campaign will be conducted by the officers in the various states. North Carolina officers of the organization, who will push the movement in this state, include Annie W. Holland, supervisor of elementary schools, who is third vice-president; H. A. Howard, principal of the Rockingham negro school, who has been treasurer of the association for more than a decade; and Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of the Palmer Memorial School, Sedalia, and W. A. Robinson, members of the executive committee.

The association, which, it is explained, does for negro education what the National Education Association does for education generally in America, naturally confines its work largely to the south.

Since many of the people interested in negro education are white, the association naturally makes a place in its membership, it is stated, for such white people as Dr. J. E. Gregg, of Hampton; Dr. J. Stanley Duckee, of Howard, and Dr. James Hardy Dillard, of the Jeanes and Slater funds, and others engaged in education work among negroes. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education, under the State Department of Public Instruction, is a member of the association, as are a majority of the members of the division of negro education of the department.

TO CONDUCT NATION WIDE CAMPAIGN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS

Dover, Del., Oct. 2 (Associated Negro Press)—R. S. Crossley, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, announced today that the association would conduct a nationwide membership campaign during the week of November 8-14.

This announcement is in accord with the decision made at the recent annual meeting of the association in Durham, N. C. and during this week efforts will be made to enroll every teacher in colored schools in the national association and in the state and local associations. According to the plan of the campaign the officers of the state and local organizations are being requested to formulate programs especially adopted to their respective sections.

NATIONAL ASS'N OF TEACHERS TO WAGE CAMPAIGN

Dover, Dela., Oct. 29—(By The Associated Negro Press) R. S. Crossley, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, announced today that the association would conduct a nation wide membership campaign during the week of November 8-14.

This announcement is in accord with the decision made at the recent annual meeting of the association in Durham, N.C., and during that week efforts will be made to enroll every teacher in colored schools into the national association and in the state and local associations. According to the plan of the campaign the officers of the state and local organizations are being requested to formulate programs especially adapted to their respective sections.

CONFERENCE ON RACE EDUCATION MEETS AT SHAW

Educaters of National Note Among The Speakers On The Program; Governor McLean Also Speaks.

Prominent representative of both races, local and national, were in attendance at the Conference on Negro Education held at Shaw University, Monday. The conference was welcomed to the city by Mayor E. E. Culbreth at 11 o'clock, following which N. C. Newbold, Director of the Division of Negro Education, made an introductory statement, and Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Allen addressed the conference. Governor McLean delivered an inspirational address.

Among the out-of-state speakers were: Dr. Wycliff Rose, president of the General Education Board of New York City, president of the International Health Board and president of the International Education Board. He is regarded as one of the most prominent men in educational statesmanship.

Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, of Chicago, acting director of the Rosenwald Fund, and Dr. James Hardy Dillard, of Charlottesville, president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, and a member of the General Education Board, were also speakers.

NATIONAL ASS'N WEEK BEGINS ON NOVEMBER 15TH

Enrollment and Educational Campaign Will Be Conducted By Officers of Various States.

The week of November 15, has been nationally designated as "National Association Week" by the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools of which Dr. R. S. Grossley, President of Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware, is national president.

During this week a national enrollment and education campaign will be conducted by the officers in the various states.

Several of the important general offices are held by North Carolinians. Mrs. Annie W. Holland, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, is 3rd Vice President; W. H. A. Howard, Principal of Rockingham Colored School, has been treasurer for more than a decade; W. A. Robinson, Supervisor of Colored High Schools and Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Principal of Palmer Memorial School, Sedalia, are members of the Executive Committee. These will forward the interest of the Association in North Carolina.

The Association does for colored education what the N. E. A. does for education generally in America. Its work is naturally confined largely to the South. Many of the people interested in colored education are white and the Association naturally makes place in its membership for such white people as Dr. Gregg of Hampton; Dr. Durkee of Howard; Dr. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Funds and others engaged in education work among colored people. Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education for North Carolina and the majority of the members of the Division of Negro Education are members of the Association.

The Bulletin, a professional magazine published by the Association, is the National organ of the colored teachers and is extensively read in North Carolina.

Approves Work of Teachers in Race Schools Commissioner of Education John J. Tigert

John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Educaion, attended the annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at Durham. He not only made an address, but he also made a study of the workings of the association as exhibited at this annual meeting.

Reports of the committee which has made a study during the year 1924-25 of problems connected with school legislation as it relates to Negro education, and the problem of school attendance as it effects the average public and private school, brought out some interesting facts which are to serve as a basis for a sound constructive program upon which Negro education is to be laid.

Commissioner Tigert was gratified with what he saw and heard, and wrote the Executive Secretary C. J. Calloway concerning his impressions as follows:

Dear Mr. Calloway:

"I was very much encouraged with the work of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. I had expected it to be almost entirely a talking conference, but was surprised to find that you were working on important investigations which will eventually prove the basis for a sound constructive program for Negro education. I have no detailed criticisms or suggestions to make at this time. I am glad that you feel that my visit was helpful to you.

(Signed) JOHN J. TIGERT,
"COMMISSIONER"

The executive committee of the National Association has authorized a special committee to study for the year 1925-26, "Teachers' Tenure and Salaries." This will be in addition to a further study of "School Attendance." At the next annual meeting at Hot Springs, Ark., July 28, 29, 30, these committees will make their reports and recommendations.

Education - 1925.
Teachers' Association, National.

Negro Educators From All Sections Of U. S. Assemble In Durham, N. C., For The Meeting of Teachers of Race Students

22nd Annual Session of National Association of Teachers In Colored Schools Reaches High Mark Of Endeavor—R. S. Crossley, Delaware, Is New President

Durham, N. C.—The Drama of Modern Education was enacted in this city on July 29, 30 and 31, with a cast of characters drawn from a territory ranging from the Delta lands of Mississippi to the rocky ridges of Pennsylvania. The 1,000 members and visitors of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools were principals. the general public interested spectators.

The type of men and women wh gathered here would build a Carnegian legend on the cinema stage. Th teachers included in part, J. W. Saunders, W. H. Holloway, Annie W Holland, C. J. Calloway, O. L. Coleman, N. B. Young, John Hope, Monroe N. Work, Mary McLeod Bethune W. T B Williams, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Irene E. Watts, R. S. Grossley W A Robinson, J M Gandy, Florence C Williams, James F Shepard, J R E Lee, L J Rowan, H L McCrorey, W G Pearson, W F Grasty and several scores of others

Gospel of Modern Education

The Gospel of Modern Education sounds practicalities and ramifies Health Educatioin, School Attendance, Teacher-Training, School Legislation, Curriculum Extension, High School Standardization, Public Welfare, Religious and Business Education Its chart talks and round tables dissect the educational "stiffs" and penetrate to the vitals

W W Saunders of West Virginia, retiring president, reported that less than 10 percent of the Negro children entering the public schools go beyond the 8th grade and that, consequently, more emphasis is being laid upon the 10 per cent. than upon the absentee 90 percent N B Young of Missouri declares that the Association provides the Negro teacher a larger opportunity to administer an educational policy for the entire country, a larger freedom to manage Negro schools, a chance to think out orders for themselves, as well as to execute order thought out for them C C Spaulding, on behalf of Negro business men, pledged their service in the making of a Department of Business Education. John M. Gandy of Virginia struck a note repeatedly emphasized in the discussions: "There will never be any permanently satisfactory provision in the South for the education of the Negro until the educatioinal officials and the public are brought to see the connection between Negro education and the economic progress and welfare of the South."

Health Crusade Demonstrated

F. Rivers Barnwell of Texas and Mrs. F. C. Williams of North Carolina interpreted the Modern Health Crusade by demonstration, symposium and moving picture. C. J. Calloway of Tuskegee, executive secretary, brought recommendations for a committee to study teachers' salaries and another to produce a plan of contact with the N. E. A.

Lawrence A. Oxley and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of North Carolina wrote into the Social Service platform a distinctive contribution, with bald picture and challenging fact. Prof. Frazier of Atlanta, conductor of the only School of Social Service for Negroes, was present.

The Association also gathered the opinion of experts from the white world: John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, pitched the national learning upon the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, that "We shall prosper in proportion as we dignify and glorify labor and put skill and intelligence in the common occupations of life" The commissioner reminded the Association that 26 of the 29 Presidents had risen from the common occupations of life. Dr. A. J. Allen, cited a definite change in public opinion by both white and colored, the former becoming more tolerant and sympathetic and the latter more considerate and patient.

Departmental Meetings

The set order of each day was happily broken with departmental meetings in studies of Health Education, College Education, High School Education, Elementary Education, Rural Education, Social Service, Agricultural Extension, Vocational Education and School Supervision.

Music of a high order enlivened the sessions, under the direction of Mrs. Bessie A. J. Whitted, including the North Carolina Mutual Glee Club, the Tuskegee Quintet, Mrs. Nell Hunter, dramatic soprano, J. Allen Foushee, lyric tenor, I. H. Buchanan, violinist, and instrumental numbers. A grand musicale on Friday evening, a lawn fete on the campus of the N. C. Negro College, and auto sight-seeing tours and inspections of Negro business institutions interspersed the occasion.

Exhibits of schools and colleges, Durham business institutions, Milton Bradley Company, American Humane Education Society and American Social Hygiene Association —the latter three in charge of Negro representatives- lent color to the lobbies and rooms of the Hillside Park School where the main sessions were held.

Grossley Elected President

The new president is R. S. Grossley of Delaware, and the 1926 convention will be held at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Durham, the "Bull City", famous commercial anl financial center, put on all the finishing touches in hospitality and entertainment. James E. Shepard, guiding genius, and George W. Cox of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, general chairman, marshalled a corps of citizens and went over the top in handling the mammoth affair. Several very definite impressions were carried away by the delegates. One is the fine spirit of cooperation between the races and the wonderfully promising liberality of thought and action on the part of the white people of North Carolina. Another is the result of the commercial development of the Durham Negro.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bankers Fife Insurance Company, the National Negro Finance Corporation, the Royal Knights of King David, and other Durham institutions, have been "sold" to the visitors because of concrete accomplishments and a race-building unparalleled elsewhere. Another impression is that Durham Negroes are hospitable and pleasant hosts. One of the delegates remarked. when clouds appeared and rain threatened on Friday, "Well, the Durham people have entertained us so generously and been so kind to us in every way, that if it rains, I am sure we shall all be provided with raincoats."

Durham, N C., Sun

JUL 30 1925

MANY TEACHERS ATTENDING MEET

Annual Convention of Negro Teachers Association Featured by Busy Sessions.

A. T. ALLEN SPEAKS TODAY

The thirty-second annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which opened here yesterday will continue sessions throughout today and tomorrow. The meetings are being held at the Hillside Park school and in this building there is an exhibit which is attracting no small amount of interest.

About 1,000 delegates are present, from all sections of the south.

This exhibit is made up of a display of a large variety of charts, pictures, display-panels, stereopticon slides and other items. The display is in charge of T. M. Chappell field agent, United States department of agriculture, who has headquarter at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

In a talk at one of the sessions yesterday the field agent told of the work being done to help the negro farmer and his family in making better use of hos opportunities, and in providing more deserved opportunities. In the work among the colored farm population of 15 southern states there are about 290 men and women farm agents who are carry to these people the message of improved opportunities and farm education. Better methods of agriculture are being shown and taught to these people. Only through such work, the speaker pointed out, is it possible for the south to meet the problem exodus of negro labor to the industrial districts of both the north and the south.

Laboring saving devices are being taught the farmer, better methods of agriculture, better ways of home life, improved home economics are being taught. Excellent work is being done through boy and girl clubs. At present sum of about $408,000 is being provided by the state and federal governments for this extension work. It is being well spent, but the sum is small to take the proper messageto the negro population of the South.

The morning session today opened with a registration period at 9 o'clock. At 9:15 o'clock there was a report of the executive secretary, and at 11:30 reports of committees on school atendance were read with R. S. Crossle chairman, presiding. Among those making reports on attendance were: W. F. Wheeler, on one-room schools in Texas; Fannie C. Williams on school in New Orleans; H. A. Hunter on attendance in 10 state colleges; John C. Wright, of Florida, on attendance in 10 private colleges; Cleo M. Favrot, of Louisana, on county training schools; T. E. Buttler, of Tennessee, on schools of different types; J. A. McRae on rural schools in North Carolina.

During the morning session there were reports by special state representatives and at 12:30 o'clock A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction delivered an address.

Durham, N. C., Herald

JUL 30 1925

NEGRO ACTIVITIES

There is now assembled in Durham the twenty-second annual meetinng of the national association of teachers of colored schools, together with the North Carolina association, a branch of this organization. It brings to our city a large delegation of the foremost educators of the negro race for deliberation on matters pertaining to the best interests of their schools. This meeting will run through today and tomorrow.

The first session, last night, started off with vim and pep, and argues a very helpful session to those in attendance. The Durham negroes have given the association a warm welcome, and are doing the handsome thing for the gathering. The attendants will have a favorable opinion of Durham when they return to their homes. It could not be otherwise when such leaders here as Dr. James E. Shepard, C. C. Spaulding, J. M. Avery, Prof. W. G. Pearson, Dr. C. H. Shepard and others, are the leaders in this city or their race in all good works. The influence of these men radiate from this point over the

entire state, and other states. The amity between the races here is also a note of satisfaction. Their white friends are doing all they can to make their association a success and beneficial to them.

Besides the meeting of this associationn there is here the field agent of the United States department of agriculture, from the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, with an exhibition of what advancement the negro is making on the farms and in the homes, together with the negro boys and girls club work. It is all interesting and educational.

AUG 1 - 1925

A RESPONSIBILITY.

Durham has during the past few days entertained what could be a powerful factor in the solution of the so-called Negro problem. There were gathered here in annual convention teachers in the Negro schools of the country. It was quite an honor paid to the Durham Negroes, and whites, too, for this body of leaders in the educational progress of the Negro to come here. It was an evidence of the appreciation that Negroes of the country have arrived at concerning the splendid type of colored people living in Durham, and also a tribute to the splendid and proper relationship existing between the races here. We do not believe that there is better relationship between the two races in any place than to be found in Durham. Neither do we believe that any other city has a better type of Negroes than Durham. It is small wonder, then, that the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools selected Durham as its convention city.

There have been several cases of friction recently in some of the educational institutions devoted to the betterment of the colored race. One of those involved the executive department of Fiske university. A more recent one involves Hampton institute. There have been several others of less notoriety. We frankly confess to a lack of information regarding to controversies, but are willing to venture the assertio nthat they were brought about by a lack of judgment on the part of somebody connected with those institutions.

Many statements have been made of late years concerning the future of the so-called Negro problem. One speaker recently stated that at the present rate there would in some two or three hundred years be an amalgamation of the races. Others have made other predictions and many have offered solutions to the problem, all more or less theoretical in nature and of doubtful practicability. It is a sociological problem of major proportions. There must be a solution somewhere, but what that solution is we frankly confess to an ignorance.

But, the major influence in finding the prope

when you t...

solution rests with the teachers. If those leaders who this week were assembled in Durham could but catch the vision of the proper course, the pathway to a satisfactory adjustment would be smoothed. If those teachers will absorb the spirit which is being fostered by R. M. Moton and other great leaders of that type, there need be no fear on the part of either race. In their hands is the responsibility of moulding the character of the younger element of their race along lines that will rebound to the general good of all. The young negro is ambitious, and if his energy and trend of thinking are not directed in proper channels, racial good feeling disrupted and a great harm done. The responsibilitity for the future race relationship depends upon the sort of instruction the teachers of today impart to their pupils. It is a great responsibility. We hope that they have the right vision; we believe the leaders in this community have the right conception of their duty and responsibility in this grave problem, and are working it out along the lines that will produce the most satisfactory results. We hope that the visiting teachers, if they did not already have the proper conception of their Negro leaders of Durham and North Carolina caught a new vision, and inbibed some of that splendid spirit which is working so advantageously in this city and this state. While Durham Negroes probably profited by the visit of the large number of leaders in education from the colored race we have the feeling that the visitors were the ones to get real profit by reason of their first-hand information gathered from Durham Negroes and by observing local conditions.

Durham, ... Herald

AUG 1 - 1925

R. S. Grossley, of Delaware, New President of National Educational Association

Closing Scenes of the Conference Held Here by Colored Educators for Past Three Days; Stiring Addresses Yesterday; Reception Last Night on Campus of Negro College.

The retiring officials of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, just having closed its twenty-second annual sessions in this city, may well bear the consolation of duty well done and a performance of strength and accomplishment which challenges the admiration of the educational world. President W. W. Sanders of West, Va., and Executive Secretary C. J. Calloway, of Tuskegee, the officials upon whom fell the execution of the year's work and the direction of branch activities, the correllation of departmental programs, to say nothing of the ministerial duties, these officials have set a new mark of high calling and have culminated their activities here in a triumphant cohesion of interest and enthusiasm for the new educational program.

Friday's program was featured by many items of supreme interest, among them being the addresses of Prof. N. C. Newbold, state supervisor of Negro schools; Dr. James H. Dillard, president Jeanes and Slater funds, of Charlottesville, Va.; and President John M. Gandy, of the Virginia N. and I., Petersburg. The educators delivered stirring addresses commending the association's program and lifting the horizon of the teacher. The V. N. & I. is the state institution of Virginia. The feature extraordinary occurred in the auditorium of the Hillside Park high school last night when the enraptured delegates listened to a joint musicale by Mrs. Nell Hunter, noted dramatic soprano of Durham, and the Tuskegee Quintet which sang Thursday night at Duke university. Several white people of the city attended the musicale.

In discussing the rapid progress of educational expansion in North Carolina, Prof. Newbold said: "It is my opinion that a great deal of this progress is due to the changing attitude of white people. They realize that they cannot hope to build a strong state with a large portion of the population ignorant. The white officials of the state and the white people generally have begun to realize that the colored people of the state should have the same educational advantages as any other people in the state. We have the same standard for the colored schools as we have for the white schools. The people of the state have voted the adoption of two standard colleges for Negroes. You must help to make these colleges standard by keeping your children in school and thereby furnishing a sufficient number of pupils."

Dr. Dillard, noted educator and friend of Negro education bade the teacher keep his and her eyes open in the great world of beauty, discovering nature and her wonders and interpreting them for the youth. Individuality in teaching is the essence of the merit a teacher should covet.

Dr. Gandy struck a note that has repeatedly been emphasized in the discussions of the association. He said, "There will never be any permanently satisfactory provision in the south for the education of the Negro until the educational officials and the public are brought to see the connection between Negro education and the economic progress and welfare of the south. They must be led to believe in it in the same way they believe in education for their own race, and must be wlling to tax the public to develop an intelligent, law-abiding, self-supporting Negro citizenry."

An informal reception was held on the campus of the Negro college at 6 p. m., and the delegates and visitors engaged in a pleasant social session with the faculty and friends of this city.

Universal comment was freely offered in testimony of the very hospitable way in which the association has been received and entertained by the colored citizens of Durham. Several very definite impressions will be carried away by the visitors who have come from all over the country. One is the fine spirit of co-operation between the races in Durham and the wonderfully promising liberality of thought and action on the part of the white people of North Carolina. Another is the result of the commercial development of the Durham Negro. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company and other Durham institutions have been "sold" to the visitors because of concrete accomplishments and a race-building unparalleled elsewhere. Another impression is that Durham Negroes are hospitable and pleasant hosts. One of the delegates remarked, when clouds appeared on yesterday morning and rain threatened, "Well, the Durham people are so kind to us, if it rains, I am sure we shall all be provided with raincoats."

The closing sessions on Friday afternoon were given to administrative matters, reports of committees and the election of officers. The new officers are as follows: President, R. S. Grossley, Dover, Del.; vice-presidents, J. C. Wright, Daytona, Fla., Julia C. Harris, Athens, Ga.; N. C. Bruce, Dalton, Mo.; executive secretary, C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee, Ala.; assistant secretary, Annie W. Holland, Raleigh, N. C.; treasurer, W. H. A. Howard, Smithfield, N. C.; registrar, J. O. Jones, Scottville, La.

Amid an exciting scene, and with several cities bidding for the 1925 association, Hot Springs, Ark., won the decesion. The Arkansas delegation were loud and long in their cheers.

Education — 1925-
Teachers' Association, State.

Alabama.

NEGRO TEACHERS MEET AT MOBILE APRIL 1-3

The 44th annual session of the Alabama Teachers Association, composed of 1,200 teachers, representing more than three thousand instructors in colored schools of Alabama, will be held in Mobile, April 1, 2, 3, according to announcement by Prof. W. H. Holloway, Talladega, president, and William H. Dinkins, secretary, Selma.

Constructive school methods as applied to human uplift will be considered as well as the problems of rural and city schools.

Among the educational leaders of state and national reputation who will deliver addresses before the convention will be Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education Montgomery; Dr. James A. Thomas director of extension, University of Alabama; Dr. W. W. Alexander, secretary National Committee on Inter-Racial Co operation, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof J. S. Lambert, supervisor of rural education, Montgomery; Dr. J. B. Hodby vocational agent, Department of Education, Montgomery; Dean Ludd M. Spivey, Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham; President W. M. Lewis, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. C. Williems, state Board of Health, Charleston, W. Va.; Miss Florence M. Hale, agent for rural education, Augusta, Maine; Dr. S. S. Murphy, superintendent of public schools, Mobile, who will deliver the address of welcome.

Addresses will be delivered also by principals of colored schools in Mobile, Birmingham, Montgomery, Tuskegee Institute, Talladega, Selma and agricultural and vocational workers.

Professor W. W. Saunders, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Charleston, W. Va., will speak on organizing the colored teachers of America.

Departmental Sessions

The rural schools section will be in charge of Professor E. J. O'Neal, of Waugh, principal of the Montgomery County Training School. The primary school section will be in charge of Miss Brunetta Hill, of Birmingham. Arts and crafts section will be conducted by Mr. L. Northington, of Payne University, Selma. Principals high school and college group, will be handled by Dr. R. B. Hudson, principal of Clark School, Selma. The group of agricultural and vocational workers will be under supervision of Professor B. F. Hubert, of Tuskegee Institute A survey of Negro educational progress will be delivered by Miss Florence M. Hale, agent for rural education, Augusta, Maine. Vocational work in Alabama will be discussed by E. F. Hubert, director of agriluctre, Tuskegee Institute. Clinton J. Calloway, of Tuskegee Institute, will speak on the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

"Some Essentials Not to Be Neglected" will be emphasized by Dr. Jas. A. Thomas, director of extension, University of Alabama; N. C. Newbold, director of Negro Education, North Carolina; Prof. J. S. Lambert, director of Negro Education of Alabama, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga., secretary of National Committee on Inter-Racial Co-operation.

Sectional meetings will be held on Friday on rural school attendance, the rural minister, the teachers in rural schools and how to conduct campaign for rural school funds.

The high school section will be addressed by Dr. W. T. B. Williams, of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. G. W. Trenholm, president State Normal School, Montgomery, and Professor W. A. Caldwell, Mobile.

On Friday afternoon vocational education in Alabama will be discussed by Dr. J. B. Hobdy, Prof. T. M. Campbell, Prof. F. L. Brownlee, New York; and Prof. W. W. Saunders.

The closing address on "A Forward Look" will be delivered by Dr. J. W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education of Alabama.

All persons intending to go to the association should write Mrs. E. G. Stanton, 1060 Congress Street, Mobile with reference to a home. They should secure railroad identification certificates from local educators or county superintendents, or from the secretary, William H. Dinkins, Selma University, Selma, Ala.

NEGRO TEACHERS' MEETING CLOSED

M. H. Griffin of Montgomery is Elected President of Body at Mobile Meeting

MOBILE, April 4.—Special to The Advertiser.—The forty-fourth annual meeting of the negro school teachers of Alabama closed here today after three days' sessions. The delegates numbered nearly one thousand and were from all parts of the state. The largest delegations were from Montgomery, Birmingham and Selma. The address of welcome to the meeting was delivered by Dr. S. S. Murphy, superintendent of Mobile schools, and the response by W. R. Wood, of Birmingham, ex-president of the association.

The annual address of the president, Dr. W. H. Holloway, was delivered to the teachers on Wednesday night. He stressed the importance of developing the latent powers of negro youth. Sectional meetings were held at various points in the city covering every phase of the teachers' work and these were addressed by experts in the various lines discussed.

The rural school meeting was conducted by E. J. O'Neal, principal of the Montgomery county training school. The Mobile chamber of commerce tendered the negro teachers a boat ride on the river and bay and other features of entertainment were provided by the citizens of Mobile.

The following officers were elected: M. H. Griffin, Montgomery, president; R. T. Pollard, Selma, vice president; F. E. Morin, Montgomery, treasurer; William H. Dinkins, Selma, secretary; W. T. Breeding, Montgomery financial secretary; J. H. Randall, Montgomery, chairman of program committee; W. C. Davis, Birmingham, auditor; H. A. Knox, Birmingham, statistical secretary; Minnie Jordan, Birmingham, assistant auditor; Rev. R. M. McKenzie, Montgomery, chaplain and Dr. R. T. Pollard, Selma, editor.

association at State Street Methodist Episcopal Zion church last night. The auditorium and the galleries of the church were packed.

S. S. Murphy, superintendent of public schools of Mobile, opened the meeting with an address of welcome and remarked on the diligence shown by the negro teachers body, which has been in existence for 44 years.

A local committee of negroes headed by E. G. Stanton was in charge of the meeting. Before Mr. Murphy's talk, Rev. S. D. Davis, pastor of the church, delivered a short prayer.

In behalf of the negroes of Mobile Dr. E. F. Belsaw told the visiting delegation of the welcome that was extended them. W. A. Caldwell, negro instructor, followed Belsaw with another short address of welcome.

President W. H. Holloway, educational secretary of the American Missionary Association of New York City, delivered the feature address of the night after being introduced by R. T. Pollard, vice-president of the association. "Develop the latent powers of the negro youth" was the keynote of his speech.

A delightful musical program of fifty trained voices and a male quartet livened the meeting between the speeches.

Today the departmental meetings will begin at 9 o'clock at the Booker Washington school. It will adjourn at 10:30, when a boat ride will be taken over Mobile bay and Mobile river. The Mobile Chamber of Commerce is offering the ride to the delegates.

Extension work was discussed by Prof. R. H. Harris of the State Normal school.

Special emphasis was laid upon negro day at the state fair.

There were expressions from principals of several Rosenwald schools. It was reported that much good has been accomplished for the first month.

NEGRO TEACHERS IN MONTHLY MEET

Seventy-One Schools of Montgomery County Represented in Session Saturday

One hundred colored teachers representing 72 schools of Montgomery county were in session at the State Normal school Saturday morning for their first monthly teachers' meeting of the year.

Prof. J. S. Jones, director of negro education gave a very interesting talk in the opening of the meeting, outlining the duty of the teacher and his relationship in uplift movements. He told the teachers that their best service would come through sacrifice but it had its true reward. He said that contact with the people and good race relationships should share a part in their service.

Better housing conditions for colored school children, regular attendance, better taught schools and cleaner premises are the slogans for this scholastic year.

A fine spirit of cooperation is being manifested and there is determination to make each school a worth while factor for uplift in every community where they are planted.

Assistant Superintendent T. L. Head of the county department of education and Lillian Dabney, Jeanes supervisor, gave special instruction on keeping the school registers effectively.

Group reading circle and the purpose of school libraries with state help was urged by the director.

1,000 NEGRO TEACHERS START SESSION HERE

Superintendent Murphy Delivers Address to Delegates.

One thousand negro educators and teachers from all sections of Alabama met in the first session of the convention of the Alabama Negro State Teachers'

Education—1925

Kentucky

Teachers' Association, State.

Closes Largest Session In Its History.

The Forty-eighth Session of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association just closed and was one of the best sessions in its history.

Outstanding addresses were delivered by Mr. W. W. Sanders, Dr. James E. Sheppard, Bishop George C. Clement, Miss Lucy D. Slowe, and other notable educators.

Exhibits were far above the average this year and much favorable comment was heard regarding the high type of work exhibited. Over seventy prizes were awarded by competent judges.

Louisville News 5-2-25

The Parent-Teacher Department of the K. N. E. A. was well attended and had a splendid program. Mrs. Essie Dorch-Mack, of Louisville, was elected head of this department, Mrs. Etta Taylor having resigned. Other departments were well attended and had successful sessions.

Louisville Ky.

A spirited election was a feature of the 1925 session. Prof. P. W. L. Jones, of Frankfort, Ky., and Prof. E. B. Davis, of Georgetown, Ky., were the main candidates for the Presidency. Prof. Davis was elected with a majority of 127 votes. The electio nof Prof. Davis was greatly applauded and a most successful administration was predicted. Other officers, including A. S. Wilson, the Secretary, and J. R. Ray, Treasurer, were re-elected. Miss Nora K. Ward, of Newport, was elected to the office of Second Vice President, and Mrs. Fannie H. White, of Lexington, was elevated to the office of First Vice President. Prof. E. E. Reed, the retiring President, was greatly praised for his excellent to the K. NI. E. A. and was presented with a gold pin and given a special vote of thanks for his long and faithful service to Kentucky teachers.

The fifth annual physical exhibition, held at the Armory on Saturday, April 25, was a big success. The Phyllis Wheatly School won the Louisville graded school championship pennant. In the high school events, Lincoln Institute and Simmons University tied for the Trophy. About 3,800 attended this feature of the meeting.

The K. N. E. A. closed in better shape than ever, having enrolled 1,240 members and having a good balance in its treasury. The Secretary, A. S. Wilson, was designated to represent the K. N. E. A. at the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools to be held in Durham, N. C., July 28, 29, and 30, 1925. Secretary Wilson, in his report at the closing session, mentioned new plans to be introduced in the K. N. E. A. for 1926 and predicted for the next session a K. N. E. A bigger than any in its history.

LOUISVILLE COURIER JR.

APRIL 26, 1925

K. N. E. A. Report Urges Better Negro Education

Deplores Health Conditions In Which Infant Mortality Is Twenty Times That of White Children. Asks Training For Teachers.

KENTUCKY is facing a crisis in her intellectual life. In this crisis no group of citizens is more vitally concerned than the group represented by the Kentucky Negro Educational Association." Thus began the report of the Legislative Committee at the last meeting of the K. N. E. A. A year has passed and this statement which opened the last report is truer today than a year ago. Kentucky is facing a crisis and no group of citizens is more vitally concerned than the group represented by the Kentucky Negro Educational Association. A brief survey of actual conditions as concerns the negro will reveal the crisis and emphasize the necessity of finding the right way in which to confront this crisis.

Health.

Health conditions among the negroes of the State are deplorable. The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health reports that for the last five years the death rate among negroes of Kentucky has exceeded the birth rate and that this death rate as compared with the death rate of white people is out of proportion, the death rate of negro babies in many cases being more than twice as great as the death rate among white babies, though negroes constitute only one-tenth of the population. Investigation shows that living conditions among many negroes are lamentably poor and that there is a crying need for proper hospital facilities and health supervision. In many places little or no provisions are made for negroes in hospitals supported by public funds and where colored physicians and colored nurses are allowed to render professional services to their patients in these hospitals.

Education.

Another serious phase of the crisis confronting the negro is his lack of educational facilities. A careful consideration of the condition of the Kentucky negro along this line must create a feeling of alarm and drive the colored people of all classes and conditions into an offensive and defensive campaign to meet this threatening crisis.

It is deplorable that the proposed bond issue was so complicated with other issues as to lose the support of the majority of the votes of the State.

While the public school fund of Kentucky is distributed on a pro rata basis without regard to race, we find that in numerous places local taxes are levied and collected from taxpayers of one race for the benefit of the schools for that race to the exclusion of the other race and that in some places the negro schools are supported solely by the taxation from property owned by negroes.

We consider this an undemocratic, unwise and unjust provision of law that authorizes discrimination in the levying of taxes for schools, drawing this discrimination along race lines. The race line is not drawn in either the levy or distribution of State school funds. The race line is not authorized to be drawn in any other State taxation for any purpose whatever. It is not allowed to be drawn in Kentucky in any local taxation for purposes other than schools. But local taxation for schools is authorized by law to be levied in many districts for one race to the exclusion of the other.

Levies Separate.

The law does not allow a county board of education to levy separately on white and colored, or for the benefit of one race to the exclusion of the other. It does not allow the local school tax in the city of the first class to be levied along the race line, nor does it allow it in a city of the second class. In all of these units of local school tax and administration the levies as provided by law must be uniform and the benefits are supposed to be uniformly distributed, subject, of course, to the integrity of the officials administrating the funds.

We have, however, one city, Hopkinsville, of the third class in which separate levies and separate boards take care of local city school interests. That invidious distinction is justified by that local city board of education for white schools on claim that they are governed in the matter by a special charter under former Constitution of the State.

Local school taxation in cities of the fourth class is levied under provision of Chapter 14, Acts of 1920. In three-fourths of these cities of the fourth class the general provisions of this chapter prevail and a uniform levy of taxation is made for all schools of these respective cities without drawing the race line.

Maintain Two Boards.

The same board in each of these particular cities administer both white and colored schools somewhat as the city board does in the city of Louisville, but there are a few cities of the fourth class, namely, Earlington, Franklin, Hickman, Murray, Barbourville, Princeton and Shelbyville, in which the white board causes the levy of a tax for the benefit of the white school, this tax applying to white tax payers and corporations, and in each of these cities there is a colored board of education levying a school tax on colored tax payers for the benefit of the colored schools.

This is authorized in Section 18 Chapter 14, Acts of 1920. The City Council has discretion as to whether or not the City Board of Education may draw the race line in school tax and administration. In the cities named, the City Council has exercised its discretion in favor of drawing the race line in local school taxation. This is in our judgment an unfortunate, unjust and undemocratic solution of the local school problem.

But this is not all. There are 250 independent graded school districts in communities smaller than cities of the fourth class in which the local school tax is levied upon whites to the exclusion of the negroes, and for the benefit of the whites to the exclusion of the negroes. These districts include practically all of our cities of the fifth and sixth classes. They include seventy of our county seat towns.

Part of Rural System.

As a result of this fact the negro schools in these towns are considered as a part of the rural school system, and are maintained, when maintained at all, by county boards of education made up of rural citizens, who do not like to divide their meager resources for maintaining rural schools and give a portion of them to the maintenance of a school for the colored children in the county seat town, or other independent district within the confines of the coonty. You understand, of course, that the county district does not include the independent graded school district or the city district, but includes only the outlying rural sections of the county. You can understand the feeling on the part of the rural school boards that it is an injustice to them to have to maintain a colored school for the town districts, and you can justify in some measure their withholding support from these schools which ought to be maintained by taxation of districts in which they are situated.

The correcting of these unfortunate discriminations in local school taxation ought to be accomplished easily by legislation favorable to the fundamental principles of justice and democracy.

Leaders Untrained.

When we approach the question of the training of leadership for negroes in Kentucky we find a still more alarming situation. While other Southern States are vying with each other in their efforts to improve the leadership of their negro population, Kentucky's policy seems to be to do as little as possible for the training of leadership and the higher education of her colored citizens.

For instance, the Fifty-third General Assembly of Missouri, recently adjourned, gave Lincoln University $224,700 for maintenance and upkeep and $175,000 for an administrative building, making a total of approximately $350,000. In addition to this generous sum the Legislature appropriated $55,000 for an industrial home for negro girls, $6,000 for the Industrial Commission and $25,000 for the building of a unit to accommodate negroes suffering from tuberculosis under the direction of competent negro physicians and nurses. North Carolina leads the South in her programme for the higher education of negroes, having appropriated in the last four years $2,200,000 for the higher institutions of learning for negroes —four normal schools and the Agricultural and Technical College, the

total expenditure for the four-year period ending in 1925 being approximately $15,000,000 of public funds on the negro schools of North Carolina—while in Kentucky the largest appropriation ever given to the State Normal at Frankfort for any year was $40,000 and largest appropriation to the Industrial School at Paducah being $21,000.

Degree Is Required.

Another phase of the educational crisis confronting us is that while the State laws require a college training and a degree for principals of our high schols, the State has made no provision whatever by which these requirements may be met and as a result our young people are forced to go out of the State to secure preparation or the State iself is forced to the other alternative of bringing into the State teachers trained elsewhere to man our schools.

Either course is disastrous and demoralizing, for when young people are sent out of the State as we are sending them out at the rate of more than 1,000 a year involving a financial outlay of more than $300,000 annually, many of them form new contacts and become productive citizens of other States, and thereby create a constant drain upon the resources of the State and cause a loss of a large number of the finest type of our negro manhood and womanhood. While, on the other hand, we are forced to supply teachers for our institutions of learning with men and women who are not Kentuckians and who know little about the peculiar needs and conditions of the Kentucky negro.

Another phase of the educational problem is that the demand for teachers in our common schools is much greater than the supply, for the product turned out by our two State normal schools falls far short of the need, nor do our private institutions, though making a distinct contribution to the educational life of the State, supply this shortage.

Negroes Need Colleges.

Another outstanding phase of this educational crisis is the need of the colored people of the State of Kentucky for higher institutions of learning, such as colleges and universities. By all the laws of justice and fair play and by every dictate of wise statesmanship, the State should furnish these institutions. From time immemorial the negroes of the State have been taxed to support the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville without any provision whatsoever for participation in the opportunities for training which these institutions provide. Dr. Thomas Jackson Woofter, a white man, says in his book "Basis of Racial Adjustment" when writing about community morality, "Any community which votes bonds supported by the taxation of all the people for public facilities where the negroes are denied their proportionate share is as much a highway robber as the highwayman who holds you up with a bludgeon and takes the money out of your pocket."

This is exactly what the State of Kentucky has been doing at the University of Kentucky and at the University of Louisville. There is probably no high court in the land that would sustain laws like these if the question was ever brought before it squarely and upon its merit. The better way, however, would seem to be to adjust such matters without resort to the courts by a mutual agreement between the groups involved whereby Kentucky would maintain a University and teachers' college for colored people on the same basis and with the same standards it maintains for white people and the University of Louisville would do the same. Certainly this proposition is the only just and fair one, and while all these improvements may not come at once, if the first steps are not taken the succeeding steps never will be. As teachers we must deal with ideals. And it is well to remember that peace and good will between the races so necessary to the welfare of both will come only through the removal of the causes of irritation and friction.

Another serious phase of the crisis which is confronting the negroes of Kentucky, educationally, is the use of our State institutions to further political ends. No schools save these negro schools are the football of political parties and no children suffer the evil consequences of this political buccaneering save the negro children. Both our State institutions and our young people are at the mercy of both dominant political parties and designing politicians. Partly because of these conditions we have lost in three decades, 50,000 or 18 per cent of the negro population.

Another outstanding need, a need so plain and evident that it is inconceivable that it has not been supplied long since, is a State institution for the care of feeble-minded negro children. To state this need is sufficient and it is inconceivable that the Christian conscience of the State of Kentucky will longer allow the deplorable situation in this regard to continue.

In view of these outstanding and evident needs, we your committee recommend the following:

First, that these needs as outlined above along health and educational lines and an instittuion for feeble-minded colored children be regarded as the first and most important phases of a constructive programme for the improvement of the colored people of the State.

Second, that in each case where legislation is required to correct the abuses that the K. N. E. A. through its legislative committee co-operate with the Inter-racial Commission, women's federated clubs, N. A. A. C. P., and other sympathetic organizations along the folowing lines.

(a) That in view of the alarming health situation that confronts the negroes of Kentucky, we urge the K. N. E. A. through its legislative committee to co-operate with the Inter-racial Commission in securing from the State Board of Health, a bureau for colored people as a department of the State Board of Health under the direction of a competent negro physician, and further that every possible effort be made to secure better housing conditions and larger hospital facilities for our people throughout the State.

(b) That we request the Legislative Committee to confer with the Board of Regents and presidents of our State institutions as to their outstanding and immediate needs as well as a constructive programme extending through the years and to co-operate as far as possible with these authorities in presenting this programme to the General Assembly.

(c) That we urge the colored people without regard to political affiliation to support candidates to the next General Assembly pledged to the carrying out of this programme.

To Test Candidates.

(d) That the Legislative Committee be instructed to devise plans by which every candidate to the next General Assembly shall be put on record before the election as to his attitude to the foregoing programme.

(e) That the same course be pursued with announced and receptive candidates for office in the coming State election as well as in the election for representatives and United States Senators.

(f) That the Legislative Committee be authorized to provide a sub-committee on legislation to wait upon the members of the General Assembly during the coming session with a view of carrying out the above named programme.

(g) We urge that the negro teachers of the State organize the forces at their command among our own people, each in his own locality for a concerted and continued effort to improve the condition of the negro along the lines of health, education and the development of character and good citizenship.

(h) That a State-wide appeal for inter-racial justice and fairplay be made to the thousands of white friends of the State who perhaps in a larger degree than the white people of any other State in the South believe in justice and fair play and sympathize with the negro in his laudable ambition to improve his condition along lines herein suggested. We believe that such an appeal will not be made in vain.

(i) That the committee secure for this report the widest kind of publicity in the weekly and daily papers and in other ways decided upon by the committee.

(j) We urge that every effort possible be put forth to wrest our State institutions from polilical control of whatever party or race and that our State institutions be placed upon the same plane as the white instituions and that they and our young people be unhandicapped in his regard as the whites are unhandicapped.

In closing this report we, your committee, beg leave to state with all the earnestness and sincereity of which we are capable, that it is our conviction that the correction of the abuses and inequalities complained of in the forgoing report, is very largely in the hands of the colored teachers of the State.

"The fault is not in our stars, but ourselves, that we are underlings." A group of citizens and voters in a given community or State holding potentially the balance of power at an election need not long complain of such discriminations as we herein set forth. The remedy is at hand. It is the intelligent, untrammeled, non-partisan, unpurchaseable use of the ballot. As brave, progressive, loyal American citizens, let us use it.

Committee on Legislation,
James Bond, Chairman.
A. E. Meyzeek.
J. W. Bell.
C. L. Timebrlake.
H. C. Russell.

Florida

Education - 1925

Teachers' Association, State.

TAMPA, FLA. Tribune
DEC 20 1925

NEGRO EDUCATORS TO HOLD MEETING

Thirty-Fifth Conference to Be Held in Jacksonville Dec. 28

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 25.—(A.P.)—The 35th annual convention of the Florida State Teachers' Association, composed of negro educators of the state, will be held at Jacksonville, Dec. 28-30, just before the meeting of the Florida Education Association convenes.

"Curriculum Building and Standardization" will be the theme of the conference, which will be featured by addresses by a number of educators interested in the teaching of negroes of Florida.

Mayor to Speak

The addresses to be delivered will include those by Mayor John T. Alsop, of Jacksonville, who will deliver the welcoming talk; W. W. Parker, of Jacksonville, who will represent Gen. W. W. Andrews, and who will speak on behalf of fraternal orders; Dean T. W. Carter, of The Edwards Waters' College, who will welcome the delegates on behalf of the churches, professional and business men and educational institutions; Prof. J. W. Mickens, of the West Palm Beach High School, who will respond to the welcoming address, and the annual address of the president. John C. Wright, who is vice-preisdent of The Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute, of Daytona, and first vice-president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Other speeches will be delivered by Franklin O. Nichols, American Social Hygiene Association, New York; R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee; John C. Jordan, principal of the Robert Hungerford School, Maitland; Florence C. Williams, in charge of the negro division, State Board of Health, North Carolina.

Tampan On Program

Blanche A. Beatty, supervisor of negro schools, of Tampa; E. Franklin Frazier, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, of Atlanta; E. H. Williams, West Louisville School, Jacksonville; Prof. J. N. Crooms, Hopper Academy, Sanford; W. S. Cawthon, state superintendent of public instruction; N. B. Young, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; N. C. Newbold, state supervisor of negro education, Raleigh, N. C.; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Lawrence A. Oxley, state negro welfare officer, North Carolina; Professor N. W. Collier, president Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine; Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute, Daytona, and J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee.

The first day of the convention will be taken up by the general sessions, to be held at the Stanton High School, and during which a large number of the principal addresses will be delivered.

Tuesday a mass meeting will be held at Ebenezer M. E. Church, and Wednesday sectional meetings will take place to be followed by the reception and installation of officers.

Education - 1925
Florida.
Teachers' Association, State.

THE NEGRO AS AN INDUSTRIAL FACTOR

Mr. Harris's Address to the Colored Teachers

At the Meeting of the Teachers' Institution Held at the New Howard Academy December 22, 1887

Colored Teachers of Marion County:

I am glad to welcome you to Ocala and it is peculiarly gratifying to me to welcome you to such a building as this. I am pleased to know and to state that it was built largely by your own efforts.. The planning and the construction are all yours. You have done well and I congratulate you. You have set an example worthy the imitation of your race, not only in this county and State, but throughout the South. When your education was an unsolved problem it was predicted by many that as soon as the "new" was worn off that you would soon tire if it, and throw it aside like a child does a toy. But the erection of such a building as this, twenty years after you have been enjoying school privileges, shows that you have lost none of its zest for education that naturally inspired you when first clothed with the right of citizenship.

Ocala Florida Banner

Should the negro be educated and should the white citizens of the South favor and encourage it? I have the expressions of the leading Southern newspapers to answer this question in the affirmative. Aside from the nobler instincts of humanity that should constrain and enforce us to deal out equal and exact justice to all men, without regard to condition or race, there is a yet higher reason that should urge us to favor the education of your race and that is the law of self-protection and self-preservation.

7-10-25

The importance of lifting your race to a higher plane of morality and intelligence becomes apparent when it is remembered that our children, before they can even prattle, are entrusted to your care. When they pass out of your hands as nurses these close relations with you do not cease to exist, because you fill places in our every household and away from our homes our children meet with your children on the streets, in public gatherings and elsewhere. We are here citizens together, and these contacts with each other cannot be avoided even if we desired to avoid them. There is no reason to point out the great and lasting harm that you and your children can do our children, if you are uneducated, for the legitimate fruits of ignorance are impurity and immorality. Contagious diseases first break out when and where the conditions are favorable, but soon spread to other localities, until finally whole cities are circled in their embrace and the good and the evil, the clean and the unclean, fall victims to their polluted and fatal breath. Vice is a disease and spreads from impure to purer localities and in its fatal march some of the rarest flowers that have ever blossomed and bloomed in the garden of humanity, have fallen victims to it.

"Be not deceived," was Paul's warning, "for evil communications corrupt good manners."

Therefore if none of us had the "milk of human kindness" running through our veins, and were disposed to put behind us the commands of the wise and good Gallileean, "do unto others as we would have them do unto us," and "love our neighbor as ourself," we would be constrained to favor the highest educational facilities to your race, if for no other reason, at least for the selfish, though none the less laudable one, as I have already stated, of self-protection and self-preservtaion.

As long as we live together we will remain subject to the same laws—physical, moral, intellectual. What hurts you will hurt me and what helps me will help you.

We are interested in your welfare also because you must always figure as an industrial factor in our midst. A great deal has been said and written about your efficiency and inefficiency as a laborer, and upon no subject is there a greater diversity of views. In the same neighborhood one employer will pronounce you as the very best laborer that can be employed and another will pronounce you as utterly worthless. There must be some foundation for such a diversity of opinions, and to be told frankly of our faults, so that we can strive to correct them, does as much good, perhaps more, than to be praised for our good points. When you are honest, frugal and industrious, I believe there is a general disposition on the part of the white people of the South to give you full credit therefor, not only in speaking to you face to face, but on all occasions, in the reports to the Bureau of Information, at Washington, in the newspapers and elsewhere. If not entirely appropriate it may not be uninteresting and uninstructive on this occasion to read a well considered estimate of you as a farm-laborer in a newspaper article by Mr. J. B. Killbrew, of Tennessee, which is published in the Department of the United States for 1886:

We have had some experience and an extended observation in regard to the value of negro labor. When treated with firmness and fairness, paid promptly, and provided with comfortable houses and a garden, we do not hesitate to say that it is the very best labor which can ever be secured for the South. The negro has strong local attachments. He loves his old home, with all its connections, and if kindly treated will rarely go far from the neighborhood in which he was raised. Even if his curiosity does now and then tempt him to look at other localities, he is most sure to return in a year or two to his old haunts. We know of no class of laborers in the South who work so persistently as the negroes. They lose fewer days in the year, require less attention, do more work, with less supervision, than the white farm laborers of the North, and withal they are more easily satisfied, are better humored, and demand less. While there are many worthless ones among the race, many who are dishonest, lazy, and in every way untrustworthy, the large majority of them especially in the country, are as faithful to their obligations, as true to their engagements and as loyal to their employers as any set of laborers that can be found anywhere. The relations that exist between employers and employe have much to do with the efficiency of any kind of labor, but have a commanding influence as between a white employer and a negro laborer. No class of men have a more profound respect for dignity of character and elevation of mind and true manliness than the negro. He loves a gentleman and despises a blackguard. He will obey with alacrity the commands of one whom he respects and who treats him with justice and kindness, while he will rebel against the unjust requirements of a domineering bully who seeks to control him by brute force, and who has no appreciation of what is due him.

The negro is by nature polite, and prizes politeness in his employer. He is very sensitive to the praise or blame of his employer. Tact is essential in the management of negro labor. One employer with a true knowledge of the character of the negro will obtain twice the results from his labor that another with equal judgment and energy, but lacking in tact, will secure. To this cause is to be attributed the great variety of opinions concerning his efficiency as a laborer.

The negro's greatest faults as a laborer are want of forethought, carelessness, and a lack, so to speak, of skillfulness in the performance of tasks requiring a nice judgment and a trained hand. He is a rough worker, but a ready one. He could not cut a ditch with the precision of an Irishman, nor cultivate a garden with the nicety of a German. Nor does his mind run in the way of economy. He is careless of tools, and negligent of the animals entrusted to his care unless he has sole control of them and his sense of pride is interested in their behalf. Where his responsibility is divided he is careless; otherwise he is more careful. He will destroy more gear, break up more tools, waste more provender, leave mor gaps or gates open, than the majority of white laborers, but he will do more work, and do it wth greater cheerfulness and constancy. His great strength and physical power of endurance enables him to perform with ease the tasks that would strain to the utmost limits the powers of an ordinary white laborer. He is not afraid of the sun. He loves it. When the themometer rises into the nineties, and the white laborer seeks the shade through sheer exhaustion, the negro is in his glory. Child of the tropics, he loves the sunshine, but is impatient of cold. As a winter laborer the white man is his superior, but vastly his inferior for the hot work of the summer. The capacity of the negro to endure heat is one of the factors that make him the more valuable laborer for the Southern States. More subject to the diseases which cold weather induces, he enjoys almost a perfect immunity against malaria and the diseases incident to a hot climate. He will enjoy perfect health on the hot coasts and in river lands where a white man can only live at the Mississippi bottom, and of the low lands lying on the streams tributary to our

great inland sea, would be practically worthless wtihout our negro labor, and these lands have the most wonderful luxuriance of soil of any to be found on this continent.

Compared with the Ryots of India or the Fellahs of the Nile, or with the Bushman of Australia, the negro is a cultivated man. In his capacity of production he far surpasses any subordinate race in the world. The products of his labor in the Southern States, exclusive of what is retained for home consumption, will reach $500,000,000 annually. It would be difficult to find in any other quarter of the world such a regularity of production as is found in the cotton and tobacco States of the South. This of itself indicate a certain reliability in the negro labor."

I think you can stand that estimate of your character for on the whole it is very fair and very good. Mr. Killibrew says truly that you lack in economy. If you possessed the saving characteristics of the Chinese you could become the richest people in the world, at least the richest laborers in the world. Your capacity for work, your powers of endurance, are greater than any other people on the globe; you are paid fairly good wages and many of you own land of your own, so why is it that now, more than twenty years after your emancipation, so many of you are scarcely above want? I will tell you why it is. It is because if you make fifty cents a day you spend 50c cents a day; if you make a dollar a day you spend a dollar a day. As long as you do this you will remain a thriftless people and will always live from hand to mouth. If a Chinaman makes ever so little he saves a part of that little, and it is so generally with the white race. It is what we save, not what we make, that makes a thrifty and a wealthy people. I have asked a number of your people, "Why is it that some of your number have not grown rich in the past twenty years?" and the invariable answer has been that "None of us have had the opportunity." But you have had and still have the opportunity. The Hon. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, began life plowing a single ox. He saved a part of what he made. He is now worth $4,000,000. Has been six times Governor of his State and now represents it in the U. S. Senate. George W. Williams, the rich merchant and banker of Charleston, began life on a farm without so much as an ox, and during a drougth one year it is said that he toated water from the Savannah river and watered his corn at night. Henry Wilson, who was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with General Grant, began life at the shoe-maker's last at fifty cents per day. I could give you hundreds of other instances. They are by no means few in the lives of great and successful men.

Do we oppose your becoming a prosperous people? Suppose that every colored farmer in this county owned a framed and a painted house, whitewashed fences, good stable and well-filled barnes, fine stock and a thrifty bearing orange grove, what a different appearance it would give our county and what a splendid impetus it would give to business? You would buy fine horses and carriages, your grocery bills would be heavier, your dry goods bills be larger, you all would subscribe for the newspapers, and would swell the volume of business in all directions and in a hundred ways. Every business man in the county would be favorable effected by your prosperity. Let the teachers here instruct their pupils that you can never become a self-respecting and a respected race as long as you are content to dwell in huts and live from hand to mouth. No shiftless and thriftless people, who fail to husband a part of their savings and indolently refuse to make the best of their opportunities, whether black or white, can ever hope to gain the respect of the ntaions of the earth.

You may have seen a statement in the papers that none of your race are now represented in the halls of Congress and that but few of you are now in any of the State Legislatures. This indicates that you are gradually dropping out of politics, or, as the boys say, "you are getting left." Permit me to say that if you labor as diligently as an industrial factor as you did in the field of politics your race will be largely benefitted by the change. I know the current of thoughts that are passing through your minds at this suggestion. You think that unless some of you help make or help defeat certain laws that you will be legislated against. Let me quote what a distinguished member of you race, Hon. Jno. M. Trotter, Recorder of Deeds at Washington, D. C., has said on this subject:

My hope is that the colored voter will grow into the feeling that now and hereafter the color question is no longer in politics, and that there is no reason to feel that the success of one or the other of the parties of the country can effect the position of the colored man. Under the United Stats flag there is neither the black or the white man, but only the American citizen. Neither party as a party can do any more than has been done for the colored man; whatever exists against him is not today a matter of politics or of party. The Constitution and the laws are already on his side, and if he suffers in any part of the country oppression or unfair treatment, it is not on account of unequal laws, but from a ublic sentiment and prejudice, which prevent the people from living up to the spirits as well as the letter of the law."

This prejudice that leads to occassional outbreaks of violence, without adequate punishment, without punishment at all, it may be, can only be corrected by the good and patient conduct of the better men of both races and the attrition of time. Thrift and energy and the refining and softening influences of eductaion will largely promote this end. Man may be likened to a ship at sea. He is controlled by his impulses and passions and sometimes the baser ones prevail. Cast a ship loose upon the ocean, and it obeys the strongest impulse, now yielding to the eddy, the wave, and the whirlpool, and again obeying the resistless force of the hurricane. The machinery in the ship often guides it against wind and wave into a haven of safety. So the brain and heart of man must be so trained and educated as to overcome the baser instincts of his nature and lead him against his evil passions along the paths of light and peace, humanity and love. Ever the stronger triumphs. Man is sometimes swept as a hurricane by the demon of evil but in the end the God of his nature will triumph. Calms follows storms and the play of the lightning and the sweep of the wind but purify the atmosphere. So with the terrific outbreaks of man's passions. Each leaves a purer public sentiment behind it. Let us bear the one idea in mind that it is high-minded men, pure minded women, that constitute the greatness and the glory of a State.

I believe that the world is constantly growing better and that every age is an improvement on the one that has gone before it. Free education is one of the great factors that is bringing this result about. It has made our country the most tolerant and enlighened in he world and our people the most justice-loving and humane.

Your race should take courage. There was nothing in the early history of Britain that indicated the greatness she has attained. Her inhabitants when first they became known to the Tyrian mariners were litle superior to the Sandwich Islanders. Of the western provinces which obeyed the Caesars she was the last that was conquered and the first that was flung away.

The splendor of the Roman civilization has long since perished but the rude, barbaric Islanders, step by step, slowly but surely, have become a proud, refined, intellectual and powerful a people as has ever stamped their impress upon mankind, and in the growth of not a great number of centuries have created a civilization that has changed the destiny of the world and beside the lustre and beneficence of which the civilization of the Caesers is as the "tallow-dip" of our fathers compared to the brilliant candescent light of our times.

Under like conditions, your race has more to be thankful for than any race in the world. You have suddenly had all rights that law can reach secured to you, and in the brief period of a few years a sentiment has sprung up in favor of awarding you the largest educational facilities at the public expense. No race ever held in servitude has ever been blessed with such fortunate privileges.

If you think your lines are hard read of the hardships of the evicted Irish peasantry; of the brutal despotism that prevails in Russia and other parts of the world and the poverty and distress in the larger cities,

I confess that when we reflect that the world is hoary with age, and that the best of mankind, Socrates and Confucius, and other great teachers, thousands of years before Christ was born, taught love and mercy and charity, and yet, even in our day, despite our Christian religion and splendid civilization, when we look around and abroad and witness the great outbreaks of violence, the sufferings of the poor downtrodden, the reign of lawlessness and despotism and "man's inhumanity to man" in nearly all lands, makes the eyes shed bitter tears and the heart weep blood.

Read George Kennan's 'Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists," now being published in the current numbers of the Century Magazine, and you will have every reason to thank God that you form an integral part of this great country of ours.

But we must not grow weary and sick at heart, nor give up in despair. We, of both races, must set an example for the imitation of the world and make America and its unrestricted privileges and free institutions, the beacon-light and hope of the century. Nothing to my mind will so largely help to annihilate prejudice and injustice, oppression and despotism, that liberal education. Refining, softening and ameliorating influences are its fruits. Nowhere is it more largely and freely taught than here and I congratulate you that it is so freely accorded to your race by those who so recently held you in subjection.

I hope that this Institute will enlarge and intensify its usefulness among you and that this splendid edifice will tend to promote a greater interest in the cause of education and the construction of more sightly and comfortable

I have spoken plainly and trespassed on your attention because I am interested in the welfare of your race.

I bid you welcome to this Institute and hope that it will be fruitful of

great inland sea, would be practically worthless without our negro labor, and these lands have the most wonderful luxuriance of soil of any to be found on this continent.

Compared with the Ryots of India or the Fellahs of the Nile, or with the Bushman of Australia, the negro is a cultivated man. In his capacity of production he far surpasses any subordinate race in the world. The products of his labor in the Southern States, exclusive of what is retained for home consumption, will reach $500,000,000 annually. It would be difficult to find in any other quarter of the world such a regularity of production as is found in the cotton and tobacco States of the South. This of itself indicate a certain reliability in the negro labor."

I think you can stand that estimate of your character for on the whole it is very fair and very good. Mr. Killibrew says truly that you lack in economy. If you possessed the saving characteristics of the Chinese you could become the richest people in the world, at least the richest laborers in the world. Your capacity for work, your powers of endurance, are greater than any other people on the globe; you are paid fairly good wages and many of you own land of your own, so why is it that now, more than twenty years after your emancipation, so many of you are scarcely above want? I will tell you why it is. It is because if you make fifty cents a day you spend 50c cents a day; if you make a dollar a day you spend a dollar a day. As long as you do this you will remain a thriftless people and will always live from hand to mouth. If a Chinaman makes ever so little he saves a part of that little, and it is so generally with the white race. It is what we save, not what we make, that makes a thrifty and a wealthy people. I have asked a number of your people, "Why is it that some of your number have not grown rich in the past twenty years?" and the invariable answer has been that "None of us have had the opportunity." But you have had and still have the opportunity. The Hon. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, began life plowing a single ox. He saved a part of what he made. He is now worth $4,000,000. Has been six times Governor of his State and now represents it in the U. S. Senate. George W. Williams, the rich merchant and banker of Charleston, began life on a farm without so much as an ox, and during a drougth one year it is said that he toated water from the Savannah river and watered his corn at night. Henry Wilson, who was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with General Grant, began life at the shoe-maker's last at fifty cents per day. I could give you hundreds of other instances. They are by no means few in the lives of great and successful men.

Do we oppose your becoming a prosperous people? Suppose that every colored farmer in this county owned a framed and a painted house, whitewashed fences, good stable and well-filled barnes, fine stock and a thrifty bearing orange grove, what a different appearance it would give our county and what a splendid impetus it would give to business? You would buy fine horses and carriages, your grocery bills would be heavier, your dry goods bills be larger, you all would subscribe for the newspapers, and would swell the volume of business in all directions and in a hundred ways. Every business man in the county would be favorable effected by your prosperity. Let the teachers here instruct their pupils that you can never become a self-respecting and a respected race as long as you are content to dwell in huts and live from hand to mouth. No shiftless and thriftless people, who fail to husband a part of their savings and indolently refuse to make the best of their opportunities, whether black or white, can ever hope to gain the respect of the ntaions of the earth.

You may have seen a statement in the papers that none of your race are now represented in the halls of Congress and that but few of you are now in any of the State Legislatures. This indicates that you are gradually dropping out of politics, or, as the boys say, "you are getting left." Permit me to say that if you labor as diligently as an industrial factor as you did in the field of politics your race will be largely benefitted by the change. I know the current of thoughts that are passing through your minds at this suggestion. You think that unless some of you help make or help defeat certain laws that you will be legislated against. Let me quote what a distinguished member of you race, Hon. Jno. M. Trotter, Recorder of Deeds at Washington, D. C., has said on this subject:

My hope is that the colored voter will grow into the feeling that now and hereafter the color question is no longer in politics, and that there is no reason to feel that the success of one or the other of the parties of the country can affect the position of the colored man. Under the United Stats flag there is neither the black or the white man, but only the American citizen. Neither party as a party can do any more than has been done for the colored man; whatever exists against him is not today a matter of politics or of party. The Constitution and the laws are already on his side, and if he suffers in any part of the country oppression or unfair treatment, it is not on account of unequal laws, but from a ublic sentiment and prejudice, which prevent the people from living up to the spirits as well as the letter of the law."

This prejudice that leads to occassional outbreaks of violence, without adequate punishment, without punishment at all, it may be, can only be corrected by the good and patient conduct of the better men of both races and the attrition of time. Thrift and energy and the refining and softening influences of eductaion will largely promote this end. Man may be likened to a ship at sea. He is controlled by his impulses and passions and sometimes the baser ones prevail. Cast a ship loose upon the ocean, and it obeys the strongest impulse, now yielding to the eddy, the wave, and the whirlpool, and again obeying the resistless force of the hurricane. The machinery in the ship often guides it against wind and wave into a haven of safety. So the brain and heart of man must be so trained and educated as to overcome the baser instincts of his nature and lead him against his evil passions along the paths of light and peace, humanity and love. Ever the stronger triumphs. Man is sometimes swept as a hurricane by the demon of evil but in the end the God of his nature will triumph. Calms follows storms and the play of the lightning and the sweep of the wind but purify the atmosphere. So with the terrific outbreaks of man's passions. Each leaves a purer public sentiment behind it. Let us bear the one idea in mind that it is high-minded men, pure minded women, that constitute the greatness and the glory of a State.

I believe that the world is constantly growing better and that every age is an improvement on the one that has gone before it. Free education is one of the great factors that is bringing this result about. It has made our country the most tolerant and enlighened in he world and our people the most justice-loving and humane.

Your race should take courage. There was nothing in the early history of Britain that indicated the greatness she has attained. Her inhabitants when first they became known to the Tyrian mariners were litle superior to the Sandwich Islanders. Of the western provinces which obeyed the Caesars she was the last that was conquered and the first that was flung away.

The splendor of the Roman civilization has long since perished but the rude, barbaric Islanders, step by step, slowly but surely, have become a proud, refined, intellectual and powerful a people as has ever stamped their impress upon mankind, and in the growth of not a great number of centuries have created a civilization that has changed the destiny of the world and beside the lustre and beneficence of which the civilization of the Caesers is as the "tallow-dip" of our fathers compared to the brilliant candescent light of our times.

Under like conditions, your race has more to be thankful for than any race in the world. You have suddenly had all rights that law can reach secured to you, and in the brief period of a few years a sentiment has sprung up in favor of awarding you the largest educational facilities at the public expense. No race ever held in servitude has ever been blessed with such fortunate privileges.

If you think your lines are hard read of the hardships of the evicted Irish peasantry; of the brutal despotism that prevails in Russia and other parts of the world and the poverty and distress in the larger cities.

I confess that when we reflect that the world is hoary with age, and that the best of mankind, Socrates and Confucius, and other great teachers, thousands of years before Christ was born, taught love and mercy and charity, and yet, even in our day, despite our Christian religion and splendid civilization, when we look around and abroad and witness the great outbreaks of violence, the sufferings of the poor downtrodden, the reign of lawlessness and despotism and "man's inhumanity to man" in nearly all lands, makes the eyes shed bitter tears and the heart weep blood.

Read George Kennan's 'Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists," now

being published in the current numbers of the Century magazine, and you will have every reason to thank God that you form an integral part of this great country of ours.

But we must not grow weary and sick at heart, nor give up in dsepair. We, of both races, must set an example for the imitation of the world and I am make America and its unrestricted privileges and free institutions, the beacon-light and hope of the century. Nothing to my mind will so largely help to annihilate prejudice and injustice, oppression and despotism, and ameliorating influences are liberal education. Refining, softening and ameliorating influences are fruits. Nowhere is it more largely and freely taught than here and I congratulate you that it is so freely accorded to your race by those who so recently held you in subjection.

Education - 1925

Louisiana

Teachers Associations, State

NEW ORLEANS ITEM

JUL 2 - 1925

Colored Educational Body Will Hold Meet

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Colored Educational Alliance, will be held in Pythian Temple, Gravier and Saratoga streets, Thursday, July 2, at 7:30 p. m.

The main feature will be addresses by Rev. E. W. White, pastor of Tulane avenue. Baptist Church on "The Value of Organization," Rev. F. W. Brown, pastor of Wesley M. E. on "Our Civic Responsibilities." Rev. H. H. Dunn president of the organization will outline the work of the alliance for the year. Delegates will be elected to attend the National Association of Teachers in colored schools which meets at Durham, N. C., July 30, August 1. An appeal for new members will be made by J. B. Craig. The public is invited to attend the meeting. Rev. H. H. Dunn is president of the organization and Mrs. Deborah Guidry and Mrs. Camile McCan are secretaries.

LOUISIANA TEACHERS SEE THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION SHOWN BY SOUTHERN'S DEVELOPMENT

(By HARRISON M. GILLIEAN.)

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 25.—The twenty-fourth annual session of the Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association came to a close Saturday afternoon with a business session held at Southern University, seven miles from this city.

Various speakers, both white and colored, mentioned the growth of education in Louisiana, but the session of the association at Southern brought to the visitors a visible evidence of the awakened interest and the growth of the facilities afforded the colored youth.

Saturday morning it had been arranged that the members and visitors of the association were to be taken to Leland University and on a sight-seeing trip through the great Standard Oil refinery and Dr. J. S. Clark had announced that dinner would be served all at Southern. President M. J. Foster estimated that 150 persons would be present for dinner. When the delegations arrived at Southern it was found that over 300 persons were to be fed.

Though advance preparation had been made for a smaller number, so smoothly do things work at Southern the large crowd was fed with ease.

Southern University is the state school for colored youth. It was formerly located at New Orleans, but eleven years ago was moved to Scotland, near this city. Dr. Clark was elected as president of the school, the previous presidents having been white. At the time of his election the state was appropriating $10,000 per year for the institution. It had an enrollment of 46 students and the faculty consisted of seven teachers. Today Southern occupies a site of 500 acres and represents an investment of $1,000,000. The faculty is composed of 44 teachers, representing such schools as Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Fiske, Atlanta and Howard Universities. The enrollment this year is 510 and of these students 272 are in the college department, the balance being in the high school department.

The growth of the school has necessitated large appropriations from the legislature and these have run as high as $240,000 in a single year. For the general expenses of the school $115,000 is appropriated yearly now and Dr. Clark is asking for a special appropriation of $400,000 to provide for a library building, a new boys' dormitory, new cottages for teachers and other needed buildings. At present the plant has 25 separate buildings and the campus occupies 20 acres. The state educational department has approved of the new appropriation for which request has been made and it is considered very likely that the new legislature will grant it.

Since the expansion of Southern to its present size, the usefulness of the institution has been recognized and the lawmakers have taken a very liberal attitude toward the education of the Negro youth of the state.

Teachers Adopt Budget.

That the teachers are awake to the progress being made in educationa circles was evidenced by their unanimous approval of a proposed budget of $3,000. This amount the association officials explained provides for the establishment of a quarterly journal to be circulated among the teachers and furnished to each member of the association. The large portion of the budget, $1,200.000, is to cover the cost of the publication of the journal. The editor is to be paid $600.00 per year and is to be allowed $400.00 per year for travelling expenses. For the purpose of carrying the work of the teachers' asociation before the parish institutes, $300.00 is provided and an additional $250.00 for emergencies. The committee recommending the journal consisted of Prof. J. M. Frazier, Dr. J. S. Clark, Mrs. H. W. Johnson and Prof. S. J. Green.

In adopting the budget a plan was endorsed to have each of the parish superintendents deduct two dollars from the salary of each colored teacher as the annual dues of the association was raised to this amount.

Compliment Visitors.

A short business session was held Thursday night at which nominations for oficers were made. After the session the teachers were the guests of Dr. A. O. Lyons, Cornelius Bell and John D. Nance, owners of the pretty moving picture show at the Odd Fellows' Temple, where a special picture was shown for them. The Southern University Club entertained at the Roof Garden with a dance.

Friday morning found many more teachers present. Professors R. U. Clark, N. S. Harison and C. P. Adams discussed various features of high school work, followed by a general discussion of "High School Athletics," participated in by Professors J. M. Frazier, R. E. Brown, L. D. Crocker, Jos. L. Jones and C. L. Holmes.

N. O. Teachers Prominent.

In the graded school department, with Miss E. J. McAllister as chairlady, much work of interest was taken up. Miss Lucile Walker of Baton Rouge, gave a fine demonstration lesson in silent reading of geography with a small class on the stage. She brought out very forcibly the benefit of having pupils comparing known smilarities with subjects being discussed. In the "round table," of which Miss Fannie Williams, New Orleans principal, was leader; Miss Pearl Tasker, primary teacher in the James Lewis School, New Orleans, gave a wonderful talk on "Silent Reading and Primary Objects." Miss Tasker exhibited numerous examples of the work of her children and at the conclusion of her discussion many of the teachers came to inspect the varied exhibit she had brought

Addresses by A. C, Lewis, state agent for Negro schools, and Prof. Bura Hilburn of the Mississippi department of education, concluded the morning program.

Re-Elect Officers.

With Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, presiding, Firday night was given over to college presidents. Addresses were made by Dr. J. P. O'Brien of Straight College, New Orleans; President J. R. Campbell, Lampton College; Dr. J. B. Watson, Leland College; President O. E. Kriege, New Orleans College, and State Superintendent of Education T. H. Harris.

The report of the nominating committee was read and the following officers unanimously re-elected: M. J. Foster, president; Miss J. E. Henderson, C. P. Adams, and T. J. Jordan, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. J. Lagard, recording secretary; A. L. Yates, executive secretary; R. C. ReRynaud, treasurer and Mrs. H. M. Phillips-Jones, statistician. Prof. S. J. Green, principal of Thomy Lafon School, New Orleans; J. M. Frazier, and J. B. Lafargue, Alexandria, were elected as members of the executive committee. A banquet to the visitors marked the ending of the Friday session.

Many Orleanians Present.

Though the New Orleans teachers appear to be opposed by the teachers from the rural districts and the other towns of the state, a large delegation from the C rescent City was present. Among those attending were: Principals A. E. Perkins, J. W. Hoffman, V. C. Thornton, A. L. Simon, S. J. Green, F. T. Ricard, L. D. Crocker, Miss F. C. Williams, Miss Alberta Dunn and Miss L Z. Wright. The teachers were represented by Misses Gladys Mitchell, L. J. Kyser, Enola Porche, Bettie Planvigne, Myrtle Sykes, Ellen Adderly, Bertha Murch, Thelma Tucker, Christine Duvingaud, and Ellenor Cotton and Professors E. Benfield Sprigins and Geo. Long.

DR. J. S. CLARK, President
Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Education - 1925

Maryland.

Teachers' Association, State.

STATE TEACHERS TO MEET HERE

Mason A. Hawkins is chairman of the committee in the arranging for the sessions of the Maryland State Teachers' Association to be held in the Douglass high school, November 27th and 28th.

Leonides S. James, principal of Bowie Normal School, is president of the association. The motto this year is "An enrollment of 1,000."

Associated with Mr. Hawkins in arranging for the sessions are C. L. Davis, John N. Cotton, J. A. B. Callis, P. D. Pennington, Miss Francis Lawson, Miss L. C. Frazier, Miss Edith D. Lynch, Miss Laura E. Jones and Miss Fannie L. Barber.

Supervisor Francis M. Wood called school principals together at the Junior High School Tuesday afternoon. Topics discussed were (1) Proposed Educational Exhibit; (2) Relation to the State Teachers' Association; (3) Relation to the National Teachers' Association; (4) Elimination of Part-time Classes; (5) Classification and Promotion of Pupils. **It was unanimously voted to urge every teacher to join the State Teachers' Association.**

Miss M. E. Cooper, Joseph Briscoe Lee Davis, Parker Moore and J. A. B. Callis will constitute the committee in charge of the educational exhibit to be placed in the Douglass high school library during the meeting of the state teachers.

Education - 1925

Missouri.

Teachers' Association, State.

YOUNG HEADS COL. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

President Of Lincoln University Made The Unanimous Choice Of Teachers. Supt. Lee and Gov. Baker Speak Before Educators

The State Teachers Association held a four-day session in St. Louis, last week, November 11, 12, 13 and 14. The sessions were held in the auditorium of Sumner High School. The attendance is said to be the largest in the history of the Association.

The high lights which claimed the attention of the teachers during the convention were: The masterful address of the retiring president, Prof. W. H. Harrison of Kansas City; the addresses of State Supt. of Education, Chas. A. Lee, and Governor Sam A. Baker, and the election of Dr. Nathan B. Young as President of the Association.

PROF. W. H. HARRISON
Principal Of Attucks School, Kansas City, Retiring President State Teachers' Association.

In his address, Prof. Harrison made a strong plea for the Negro education in the higher branches of art and sciences; and scored the demagogic politicians who would rob the youth of the race of the chance, for their own selfish purposes.

Supt. Lee claimed the undivided attention of his hearers as he outlined his educational program, particularly as it affected the Negroes of the state.

Governor Baker seemed at a disadvantage during his remarks, it being explained by some that the Governor, no doubt, felt embarrassed before the Negro educators of the state, when he, as Governor, had officially vetoed legislative measures that would have helped or advanced Negroes in an educational way.

Young's Election

What is regarded as the most significant piece of legislation by the teachers in session, was the election of Dr. N. B. Young, President of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, as President of the Negro State Teachers' Association. The many friends and admirers of Dr. Young say it was a vote of confidence as well as an endorsement of the educational program of Dr. Young for Lincoln University. Prof. Frank L. Williams, Principal of Sumner High, who was also a candidate for the presidency, was badly defeated in the race, receiving, it is said, only about thirty votes out of more than three hundred teachers in attendance. Whereupon, the vote was made unanimous for Dr. Young.

Other officers elected were: Miss Zenobia Shoulders, vice, St. Louis; Prof. E. S. Williams, vice, St. Louis (re elected); Prof. H. O. Cook, secretary, Kansas City; Miss Ethelyn Hoard, assistant secretary, St. Louis; Miss Daysie F. Baker, treasurer, Farmington; Prof. Lionel Turner, statistician, Marshall; Prof. R. H. Cole, chairman Program Committee, St. Louis.

Prof. W. H. Harrison, Miss Arsania M. Williams and Prof. R. H. Cole were elected delegates to the National Educational Congress for Teachers of Colored Schools, which is to be held in Hot Springs, Ark., in 1926.

Supt. Lee's Address

State Supt. of Public Schools, the Hon. Chas. A. Lee, in his address before the Association, made a profound impression upon his hearers as to his sincerity of purpose in trying to improve school conditions in the state for the colored children. He said in part:

"I have given the problem of Negro education much thought. It is a serious queston. The Negro is not here from choice. That does not matter, but that the Negro is here is the problem, is the pertinent case at point. I sincerely believe an educated person regardless of color, will do any piece of work better if educated than if ignorant. It is a gross waste to deny Negroes the right of an education because they are American citizens, and every American citizen is guaranteed the right of free schools. Education socializes anyone and increases their efficiency. If we deny the Negro an education, it means in practice we do not believe in the results which education is intended to produce. Therefore, if we wish the Negro to grow in value as a citizen we must provide him with good educational facilities. We cannot ask him to move about seeking schools, but provide some means of educating the Negro children with the least difficulty to the family. A measure which would have largely accomplished this failed of passage in the last General Assembly.

As one who believes a democracy composed of many races must seek to offer like educational advantages to everyone, I concluded the first step in bettering Negro education was to provide the best teacher possible in each school room. With this in mind the Department of Education asked the Legislature to appropriate funds to establish summer schools for Negroes. The money was allowed and five summer schools were established. These schools were located near the greatest Negro population centers, required no outlay of money to attend, and the faculty in each case was made up of those who were professionally successful and well trained as teachers. Boards of education provided buildings and furnished janitor service free. It is needless to say the experiment was highly successful and I predict if properly managed will become a permanent part of the Missouri school system. These five summer schools and Lincoln University will do much to provide good teachers, and every child is entitled to a good teacher. However, much yet remains to be done for Negro education and not the least among these is to do all we can to prompt the Negroes to help themselves, thus establishing self-confidence. In the near future I predict we shall see rapid marks of progress in their education.

"We have 1,500 Negro teachers in Missouri; they are receiving small salaries. Necessarily I am interested in these teachers having just as good opportunities as can be provided in order that they may discharge their duties as teachers to the children under their direction. Every child in the State is entitled to a well trained teacher. Without this asset a school does not fulfill the needs of the community. There is no reason why the Negro teachers should not have opportunities whereby to avail themselves of such training. As I have previously mentioned, this was partly cared for this summer by Lincoln University and the five summer schools established for the first time last summer.

"If Lincoln University is to be developed, there must be a good elementary and high school system for Negroes all over the state. The institution must be kept out of partisan politics. The present Board of Curators is anxious to place this school upon the list of accredited secondary schools and colleges in the North Central Association. The Board has reduced the number of teachers so that they could increase the salaries and hire the best persons available. The scale is now $3,000 for a person of experience with the M. A. degree.

"Under our present law, school facilities cannot be placed within the reach of many because there are not enough in many districts to establish a school. The law requires an enumeration of 15, and an average daily attendance of 8. However, as stated before, legislation which would have provided for this situation failed in the last Legislature. I am sure that legislation will provide for this in the near future. I shall sponsor any sort of legislation which will better the educational needs of the colored people of the State. The Negro lives in Missouri, and as a citizen of this State it is but right and proper that he should receive the attention which education, provided by the State for all persons regardless of their race, will give him."

The next annual session will be held in Kansas City, Mo.

State Teachers In Session Here Nov. 11 To 14

Annual Gathering At Sumner High. Public Is Requested To Attend

The Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers will hold its Annual Session in St. Louis, at Sumner High on November 11, 12, 13, 14; as guests of the City and County Teachers. The public is cordially requested to attend all sessions. President W. H. Harrison of Kansas City will preside. The opening session will be on Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. General meetings will be held on Thursday at 10:45 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; on Friday at 11 a. m., 2 and 8 p. m. Special sessions for the discussion of various departments of Education will be held on Thursday morning from 9 to 10:30 and Friday from 9 to 10:45. The general meetings will be addressed by leading educators.

Among the speakers will be Mary McSkimmons, president N. E. A.; Supt. Lee of Missouri Public Schools, Governor Baker and a number of prominent Negroes.

Education—1925.
Teachers Association, State.

Mississippi.

TEACHERS OF MISSISSIPPI CLOSE MEET

Greenville Is Chosen for 1926 Session

Vicksburg, Miss., April 17.—Teachers of both races worked faithfully and harmoniously together in the 19th annual session of the Mississippi Association of Teachers. Presidents of county and district organizations made encouraging reports.

Addresses were delivered by Mrs. L. H. Yarbrough (white), who represented the State Parent-Teacher association among whites, and who assisted in organizing the association among our people; Bura Hilbun, rural supervisor of Race schools; W. C. Strahan, assistant supervisor of schools; J. C. Thomas, secretary Urban league, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. W. W. Saunders, president of the National Association of Teachers, Charleston, W. Va.

At the close of the session the following officers were elected: J. E. Johnson of Prentis Normal and Industrial institute, president; B. B. Dansby, of Jackson, executive secretary; P. S. Bowles of Alcorn, secretary, and J. T. Harris of Meridian, treasurer. Johnson and Dansby were selected to represent the state in the National Association of Teachers of Race schools which convenes in Durham in July. Greenville was chosen as the next meeting place.

The association is to publish an educational school journel which will serve as a medium of communication among the 5,000 teachers of the state. It is the first journal of its kind launched by any state, and has merited the praise of leading school authorities.

COLORED TEACHERS CLOSE BIG MEETING

Valuable Results Anticipated To Come From Annual Convention

PRENTISS, April 8—The Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools closed its nineteenth annual session at Vicksburg. Encouraging reports were made by presidents of Parent-Teachers associations, county and district organizations.

There were present Mrs. L. H. Yarborough, representing the white State Parent-Teachers Association, who addressed the convention and assisted in perfecting the Colored State Parent-Teacher association.

The state department of education was represented by Bura Hilbun, rural supervisor of colored schools and W. C. Strahan, his assistant.

Prnicipal addresses were delivered by J. O. Thomas, secretary Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia, and Dr. W. W. Sanuders, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Charleston, West Virginia.

The election of officers resulted in J. E. Johnson of Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, being re-elected president without any opposition, with B. B. Dansby, Alcorn, secretary and T. J. Harris, Meridian, treasurer. President Johnson and Executive Secretary Dansby were selected to represent the state in the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which convenes in Durham in July. Greenville was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The association is publishing monthly an educational school journal which serves as a medium of communication among the five thousand teachers of the state. It is the first effort of its kind launched by any state and has merited the commendation of leading...

State Colored Teachers' Association Holds Meeting

THE Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools closed its nineteenth annual session at Vicksburg last week. Encouraging reports were made by presidents of parent-teacher associations, county, and district organizations. There was present Mrs. L. H. Yarborough, representing the White State Parent-Teacher Association, who addressed the convention and assisted in perfecting the Colored State Parent-Teacher Association. The State Department of Education was represented by Mr. Bura Hilbun, rural supervisor of colored schools, and Mr. W. C. Strahan, his assistant. Principal addresses were delivered by Mr. J. O. Thomas, secretary Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia, and Dr. W. W. Saunders, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Charleston, West Virginia.

The election of officers resulted in J. E. Johnson, of Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, being re-elected president without any opposition, with B. B. Dansby, of Jackson, executive secretary; P. S. Bowles, Alcorn, secretary, and J. T. Harris, Meridian, treasurer. President Johnson and Executive Secretary Dansby were selected to represent the State in the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which convenes in Durham in July. Greenville was chosen the next meeting place.

The association is publishing monthly an educational school journal, which serves as a medium of communication among the 5,000 teachers of the State. It is the first effort of its kind launched by any State, and has merited the commendation of leading school authorities—white and black—throughout the South.

NEGRO TEACHERS TO HOLD ANNUAL SESSION.

The Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will convene its 19th annual session at Vicksburg on April 2, 3 and 4. A large delegation of leading educators from every county will attend.

Five thousand teachers in negro schools of the state will be represented.

Principal J. E. Johnson, Prentiss Institute, is president of the association and he announces that the following prominent persons will deliver addresses: W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education; Bura Hilbun, rural supervisor of negro schools; P. F. Williams, superintendent of education of Coahoma county; L. J. Rowan, president of Alcorn College; J. O. Thomas, secretary of the Southern Urban League, Atlanta, and W. W. Sanders, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Charleston, West Virginia.

President Johnson urges school authorities throughout the state to excuse teachers, with pay, to attend the convention.

The following sums up the work of the annual meeting of negro teachers in Vicksburg, Miss., last week, with more than 1,000 in attendance:

"We, the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, in nineteenth annual session, with J. E. Johnson, of Prentiss, president, and B. B. Dansy, of Jackson, executive secretary, resolve and state the following:

"Increased salaries for teachers, new and better equipped buildings for the negro youth, and a more liberal spirit and broader sympathy throughout the Southern states, gladden the hearts of all negroes and greatly encourage them for the task of better citizenship.

"The determined efforts of the American people to abolish lynching and the sale of alcoholic drink will remove two of the worst evils and besetments from the negro race.

"Negroes who are privileged to exercise the franchise should do so independently upon public issues and not with any part for past or present favors.

"Although we are often sorely tried, we deplore the militant attitude taken by some in our group; instead, we plead forbearance, cooperation, charity.

"We rejoice in the high and forward work of the federated council of churches in the United States, especially in its efforts to arouse all Christiandom to move at a unit toward a perfect day—the enforcement of law and the abolition of war.

"All honor and praise to the high Alps of our American philanthropy—John D. Rockefeller, Sr., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., George Eastman, Julius Rosenwald, J. B. Duke, of Charlotte, N. C.; Moorefield Storey, of Boston; Mrs. Fannie W. Johnson, of Vicksburg, Miss.

"We congratulate and praise the practical Christianity of the interracial committees and the Urban league.

"We record with pride and pleasure our triumphant hope and faith in forty-fourth annual session in the city of Mobile with 1,200 members in attendance."

Education - 1925.

Teachers' Association, State.

New Jersey.

N. J. Negro Teachers Hold Successful Meet

ATLANTIC CITY, May 18.—Two hundred teachers from all parts of New Jersey were gathered at Atlantic City for the tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey organization of Teachers of Colored Children last week.

The Committee on Salary Discrimination reported progress for the year, and plans were made for a more active fight against the practice during the coming year. Dr. Roy Shaffer, of the Department of Public Instruction; Dr. Charles Wesley, of Howard University, and President W. R. Valentine, of the Bordentown Manual Training School, were the speakers of the afternoon. 5-20-25

The officers elected for the coming year were: Lester B. Granger, of Bordentown, president; Mrs. Gertrude P. Williams, of Moorestown, vice-president; W. H. Johnson, of Merchantville, treasurer; Cornelia E. Quander, of Atlantic City, secretary; W. Marshall Morrell, of Bordentown, corresponding secretary, and Montgomery Gregory, of Atlantic City, field agent. Trenton was chosen as the place of meeting for next year.

Education - 1925.

Teachers' Association, State.

New York.

SAYS RADICALS SEEK TO SPLIT TEACHERS

Sow Dissension Under Orders of Third International, Council Head Deciares.

TEACH PUPILS 'POPPYCOCK'

McAuliffe Calls On Board of Education to Root Zinovieffism Out of Schools.

Radical teachers in the public schools who, he said, followed the orders of Zinoviev, head of the Third Internationale, are attempting to create dissension in the ranks of the teachers' organizations in this city, William McAuliffe, President of the Teachers' Council, declared yesterday at a meeting of the Federation of Teachers' Associations of the City of New York, held in the rooms of the County Lawyers' Association, 165 Broadway.

"The sooner the Board of Education roots out radicalism in the schools the better it will be for the teachers and the children," he said. "The teachers of New York City must choose whether they are to be led by radicals or by conservatives. These radical teachers must remember that once they accept the pay of the State they are no longer free agents. They have no right to take the uninformed mind of the child and teach him the poppycock that they have been palming off on him. The teachers don't realize where they have been led. It's about time they woke up."

The discussion centered on the reasons for the defeat in the last session of the Legislature of the Downing bill which was sponsored by the Federation. Timothy D. Poucher, President of the Federation, asserted that those who said the Downing bill would destroy equal pay or destroy the protection of the Lockwood-Donohue schedules were guilty of gross ignorance or of deliberate deception.

In explaining the break between the federation and the Committee of Fifteen which put through the Ricca bill, Mr. Poucher said that his organization cooperated with the Committee of Fifteen until it became evident that the latter would insist upon a bill with schedules that could not be enacted. He charged that the Ricca bill was not passed in good faith by the Legislature but that the Republican majority merely adopted it in order to embarrass Governor Smith. The Ricca bill contained contradictory schedules, he added, and had the Governor signed the measure, there would have been endless confusion and litigation, as some of the provisions of the bill nullified each other.

Mr. McAuliffe charged that some of those who favored the Ricca bill were actuated by a desire to cause dissention in the ranks of the teaching body.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling for hearings on the salary schedules prepared but not yet released by the Board of Superintendents. These schedules will be presented to the Board of Education and the Federation' decided to use its good office with various groups of teachers to reach a harmonious agreement concerning them.

Debs to Edit Socialist Weekly.

CHICAGO, May 18 (A. P.).—Eugene V. Debs, veteran chieftain of the Socialist Party, will edit a new weekly publication to be known as The American Appeal, which will be financed by what is called a "revolving fund." Socialists were asked in circulars from party headquarters to invest from $1 to $100 in subscription cards, then sell the cards, reinvest the proceeds in more subscriptions and continue to sell and buy.

Education—1925

Teacher's Association, State.

North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

OCT 23 1925

NEGRO EDUCATION.

Advisory Talk by Superintendent Allen and Director Newbold.

To the Editor of The Observer:

If you will kindly give some publicity to these statements by State Superintendent A. T. Allen and Mr. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education, you will greatly aid our campaign for a larger interest in the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association.

W. A. ROBINSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 20.

To the Negro Public School Teachers in North Carolina:

The Association of Nego Teachers in North Carolina has been of great service in improving the conditions under which instruction in the Negro Public Schools has been given. A large number of patriotic and earnest teachers have been attending this association for many years.

Whether a teacher is able to attend the meetings of the association or not, she should become a member and thereby lend her influence and strength to the professional improvement of all negro teachers in the State. Membership in this association might be considered a fair test of one's loyalty to the cause of public education. A wrong attitude on the part of one teacher reflects upon the whole body of teachers and weakens, to some extent, the power and influence of all the others.

It appears to me, therefore, that it is incumbent upon every teacher, who has accepted work in the public schools, to join this association at the first opportunity. It is a duty she owes, not only to her own professional improvement, but also to the good name of the entire teaching force.

A. T. ALLEN,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

September 14.

To the North Carolina Negro Teachers:

I have just learned that the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association will meet in Greensboro on November 25, 26 and 27. As you know, this association has grown tremendously in the last four or five years and is more and more becoming a professional body.

Please let me urge all negro teachers in North Carolina to attend this meeting if possible and to take part in the discussions. There are many things which the association can do from time to time in helping to perfect a system of schools in the State for the negro children. I hope you can make your plans to be present.

N. C. NEWBOLD,
Director Division Negro Education.

September 12.

NORTH CAROLINA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION REELECTS DR. J. E. SHEPARD, PRESIDENT

Greensboro, N. C.—The North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association met in Greensboro upon the invitation of the colleges of Greensboro, the city graded schools, the various schools of Guilford County, and the citizens of Greensboro, white and black. The sessions were held at A. & T. College, where every effort was put forth by President Bluford to make it pleasant for the visitors.

New York City

12-25-25

The first session was held in the spacious Grand Theatre where a very interesting program was rendered. The meeting was presided over by Dr. F. D. Bluford. Music was rendered by Florence Johnson, soloist; A. & T. quartet; Lutheran College Chorus; and Bennett quartet. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Trigg, Scarlett, Shepard, Supt. Archer, Dr. McCrory and Mayor E. B. Jeffress.

The meeting attracted the attention of many nationally known educators and lecturers among whom were Miss Eliza A. Coppage, Washington; David D. Jones, Atlanta; Dr. George E. Haynes, New York; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta; Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia; Superintendent C. C. Haworth, Burlington; Dr. R. S. Grossley, president National Teachers' Association, Dover, Del.; Dr. William Preston Few, president Duke University; Dr. Daniel E. Kulp, Teachers' College, Columbia University; N. C. Newbold, Director Division Negro Education.

OFFICERS FOR 1925-26—Dr. James E. Shepard, president; Dr. S. G. Atkins, vice president; Prof. J. A. McRae, secretary; Miss Iva Donnell, assistant secretary; W. A. Robinson, corresponding secretary; Dr. H. L. McCrorey, treasurer.

Next session will be held at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Education—1925.
Teachers' Association, State.

South Carolina.

S. C. State Teachers' Association Holds Its Annual Session

Darlington, S. C., March 29.—Editor Independent: The writer having cast his lot in this state a little over five months ago as instructor in the Mays High School of this place and associate minister in the Macedonia Baptist Church, Rev. C. D. Hubert, pastor, had the opportunity of visiting the above mentioned gathering of state teachers at Columbia on the above dates given. The following are some facts, figures and impressions gained from same which I feel should benefit our educational cause in Georgia.

In attendance and general enthusiasm there was a very favorable comparison between the North and South Carolina State Associations, the enrollment of the former being slightly larger, their enrollments being 2 200 and 1,500 respectively.

On Wednesday afternoon the

(Continued on Page 6)

S. C. STATE TEACHERS ANNUAL SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

delegates began pouring into Columbia to avoid the rush and witness the Morehouse College Glee Club and Orchestra concert at Allen University which elicited the highest praise from all who attended it. By Thursday afternoon, the time of the opening session, Benedict College auditorium was already overrun, notwithstanding the hundreds who witnessed an exciting baseball game between Claflin and Allen Universities on the latter's campus. The opening session although informal, consisting largely of welcome greeting, and responses, was very inspiring and set a high water mark for the following sessions. Some striking features of the same were the group meetings for college, high school, Jeans fund and other various workers; the noted educators present; the remarkable strides South Carolina is making in education and the unexcelled hospitality of the local committee in its entertainment of the host of visitors and teachers. Some idea of the group meetings mentioned may be gained from the following: In the high school group alone in which the writer spent most of his time, there were approximately 250 present, while in the primary department there were more than 600.

Other groups varied in size, some being as large and other not so large, as the foregoing..

From the high school program the writer gained the following: That there are seventeen accredited high schools in South Carolina with an attendance of over 1,500 pupils, being supported from the public treasury. It was further ascertained that within the next year said schools are to be regularly rated and, where possible, brought up to standard with equipment and qualified teachers for same. From the college program it was ascertained that all colleges in the state are to co-operate in the standardization of their curricula for the sake of uniformity and in order to meet state standards. From the primary and elementary groups the idea was gleaned that more and more stress is being put upon summer school courses and other means of further preparation for teaching.

But by far the most striking feature of the meeting to the writer was the wonderful strides being made in the school building program of the state. The following will give an idea. Within the past year, according to figures presented on same, there have been constructed in South Carolina 56 school buildings, having 212 classrooms, at a total cost of $419,351 of which amount the Negroes contributed $51,095, white people $16,556, public authorities $295,200 and Julius Rosenwald $56,500. Further figures covering the past three years and projecting into the next year's program show that at present South Carolina is leading any other Southern state at present in its school building program with the possible exception of Mississippi. In other respects its school authorities are equally wide-awake as attested by their presence at an enthusiastic participation in our various sessions and especially as seen from the number of Georgia teachers who have cast their lot in this state recently for the sake of bettering it.

Among the very eminent out-of-the--state speakers present were: Dr. Hancock, professor of Sociology, in Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va; Dr. Carney, Associate Professor of Education in Columbia University; Dr. Judd Head of Education Department Chicago University, and Dr Franks, representative of the Vocational Department, Washington, D C., all of whom gave inspiring addresses.

Suffice it to say the question uppermost in my mind all the time was what is the matter with Georgia?

K. D. REDDICK

NEGRO TEACHERS MEET THIS WEEK

Palmetto Association to Hold Convention.

TO HEAR SPEECHES

Sessions to Be Held at Allen University and Benedict College—Opens Tuesday.

The Palmetto association, an organization of Negro teachers, meets in Columbia this week. The opening session will be held Thursday in Benedict college. Mass meetings will be held Thursday night, Friday and Friday night in the auditorium at Allen university.

The general and sectional programs this year are said to offer much to the teachers.

The Negro teachers at the meeting will have an opportunity to hear addresses from several of the noted educators coming to address the state convention of the white teachers. Among these will be Dr. J. H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. Mabel Carney of New York, Dr. Charles Judd of Chicago and E. T. Franks of Washington, D. C. Representatives of the Rosenwald fund will be present and speak at the convention.

It is expected that a large delegation form the public schools and colleges for Negroes will come to Columbia to attend their convention. The general program follows:

Opening Session.

Thursday, 3:30 p. m., chapel Benedict college, President C. A. Lawson presiding; music; devotional message, Dr. E. A. Adams, Columbia; music; address of welcome, Dr. C. B. Antisdel, Benedict college; response, Dean Henry Pearson, Claflin university; music; address, J. B. Felton, state agent of Negro schools; official reports; announcements and appointment of committees; registration.

Thursday Night.

Auditorium Allen university, President C. A. Lawson, presiding: Music, Booker Washington High School orchestra; invocation, Dr. I. D. Davis, Columbia; music; annual mesage, Prof. C. A. Lawson, president; music; address, Dr. D. H. Sims, president, Allen university; solo; address, Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Union university, Richmond, Va.; ten-minute talk, S. L. Smith, Nashville, Tenn., general field agent Rosenwald fund; anouncements.

Friday Morning.

Group meetings from 9:30 to 12, general asembly 12 to 1:30. Auditorium, Allen university: music; address, Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; music; address, E. T. Franks, federal board, vocational education, Washington, D. C.; music; luncheon in dining hall of Allen university from 1:30 to 2:30—music by orchestra from Booker Washington high school, Columbia; organization of a statewide parent-teachers' association.

Friday afternoon from 2:30 to 3:30, groups in session; general assembly from 3:45 to 5:30 in auditorium of Allen university; music; invocation, Dr. W. H. Long, Columbia; music; address, Miss Mabel Carney, Teacher's college, Columbia university, New York—subject, "Some Fundamental Principles of American Education"; music; address, Dr. Charles Judd, University of Chicago; music; announcements; recess.

Special meetings from 5:30 to 6:30, reunion of graduates: Allen university, chapel, administration building; Benedict college, room 2, convention hall; Morris college, room 2, Coppin hall; Claflin university, room 3, Coppin hall; State college, chapel, Allen university; Johnson C. Smith university, library, Benedict college; luncheon.

Friday Night.

Auditorium, Allen university: Music; invocation, Dr. H. N. Smith, Columbia; address, J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education; music; special address, Dr. J. H. Dillard, Charlottsville, Va.; music; ten-minute talk, Dr. F. W. Shepherdson, Chicago, secretary and director of the Rosenwald fund; announcements.

Saturday Morning, 10:30 to 12.

Chapel of Benedict college: Music; invocation, the Rev. T. M. Boykin, D.D., Columbia; music; ten-minute talks—Miss Will Lou Gray, "Adult Schools" and W. H. Wright, "Health Education"; address, "Humane Education in Our Schools," Seymour Carroll, field secretary, American Humane Education society of Boston; report of special committee; report of auditing committee; report of committee on resolutions; final adjournment 12 o'clock.

NEGRO TEACHERS END CONVENTION.

Best Gathering of Palmetto Association Closes in Columbia

By REV. I. E. LOWERY

One who is familiar with the history of the Palmetto Teachers Association will notice and mark its wonderful growth. It started about seven years ago with a membership of a few teachers, but now its membership numbers more than 2,000. And every year the membership roll grows considerable.

Friday was the greatest day of this convention. They had a full program from early morning till late at night. One pleasant feature of the day's program was the sumptuous dinner prepared for the hundreds of teachers by Benedict colleeg and Allen University. An invtation was extended to all the graduates of Benedict college to come over and take dinner with their old alma mater. This occasion wa smade a reunion of the alumni and alumnae of the college. It was highly enjoyed by all who attended.

During the morning session, the convention was favored with some fine addresses. Dr. J. H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., and Mr. E. T. Franks of the vocational education board of Washington, D. C., also Dr. Mabel Carney of the Columbia University of New York, were the speakers for the occasion.

The auditorium of Allen was again packed at 8 o'clock, and the speakers were Dr. J. H. Dillard, Mr. S. L. Smith general field agent of

the Rosenwald fund, and Dr. F. W. Shepherdson of Chicago, secretary and director of the Rosenwald fund. A rising vote of thanks was given these distinguished speakers for their very instructive addresses. I. E. Leevy was the last speaker.

Mr. S. L. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., general field agent of the Rosenwald fund, gave out these figures, Since this work of building school houses in South Carolina began, $1,500,000 has been spent, and more than $2,000,000 has been spent in North Carolina. In 14 Southern states, $11,184,000 has been spent for this work. The negroes raised $2,450,000 themselves and the white people contributed $550,000.

The convention held it slast session Saturday morning. It was a business meeting. The various committees made their reports. There was no election of officers this year. The constitution of the association provides for the election of officers every two years, therefore the present officers will hold over until March, 1926.

At the morning session on Saturday the convention listened to a lecture by Seymour Carroll on kindness to dumb animals. There were other short talks on different subjects. The convention then adjourned. It is said that this was the best ever held in the history of the convention.

Colored Teachers Meet March 26-27

By REV. I. E. LOWERY

The Palmetto State Teachers Association, which is composed of the colored teachers of South Carolina, will convene in Columbia on March 26 and 27. The sessions will be held at Benedict College and Allen University. It said that at least 1,500 teachers will be in attendance upon the convention. The housing committee is busy securing homes for the members of the association and the visitors, who are expected.

The officers of the association who were elected at the 1924 convention are: Prof. C. A. Lawson of Sumter president; Prof. C. A. Johnson of Columbia 1st vice president; Prof. I. M. A. Meyers of Columbia excutive secretary; Prof. S. L. Finley of Chester, recording secretary; and C. D. Sax- of Columbia, treasurer. There are officers selected from each of the seven congressional districts in the state.

Prof. Meyers, the executive secretary, has had published, and has mailed to all the members of the association the seventh volume of the teachers Bulletin, which is the official organ of the association. It is a neat pamphlet, well printed, well arranged, adn is brim full of useful information. It contains many cuts of colleges and school buildings erected for negro education throughout the state. It contains a complete list of the names of the teachers of the association, arranged alphebetically and by counties. It is very convenient, and is very creditable.

On motion of C. B. Johnson of Greenville, the convention unanimously expressed a vote of confidence in the work of I. M. A. Myers of Columbia, who is the executive secretary and who has been instrumental in the big meetings had during the past four years.

C. A. Lawson of Sumter is the president and his first year's administration has been fruitful and the sessions over which he presided have been calm and deliberate.

NEGRO TEACHERS END CONVENTION

Columbia, aMrch 31.—The annual convention of negro teachers came to a close last week after the program as outlined for the last session had been followed. Miss Wil Lou Gray, head of the adult school work in the state was the principal speaker at the morning session and she gave the teachers an interesting talk, telling of the work that is being done in the night schools. At the close of here address a round table discussion was had for five minutes.

Reports were received from the committee on finance, the committee on president's recommendations and on business policy of the association.

A stereoptican lecture was given at the morning session by Seymour Carroll, field director of the Humane society, with headquarters in Greenville. He seems to be doing a work that is far reaching and the opportunity to talk before the convention will have its effect among the people of his group.

According to comment by many at the session, this was the biggest and best convention ever held by the teachers in negro schools in South Carolina and is the outcome of strenuous effort. Columbia negroes showed much interest in the entertainment of the delegates. The negroes of Columbia have no hotels. They housed and fed nearly 2,000 delegates in their homes and at no time during the convention was any dissatisfaction expressed by the visitors about not being cared for properly. The convention also gave expression to the assistance rendered by the chamber of commerce and city council of Columbia.

This was not election year. However, the teachers elected C. A. Johnson of the Booker Washington school a delegate from the state at large to represent the association in the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. This body will meet in Durham, N. C., next July.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

.or of The Sun:

will be gratifying to the read- of The Daily Sun to know that .e colored schools throughout the state are making steady and substantial improvement along all lines. This fact was clearly demonstrated at the recent meeting of the state teachers' association that was held in Columbia. At this meeting, which was the greatest educational gathering that has been held in the state among our people there were two thousand teachers coming from all parts of the state gathered for the purpose of studying the problems that confront the teacher in the public school. The outlook was both hopeful and promising for the continued growth of the schools, and not a note of gloom, or pessimism was heard during the whole convention. And it was freely stated, and admitted that there never was a time in this state when the white people, both rich and poor, were more sympathetic, or more interested in the education of the negro, than they are today. This confidence and better understanding between the races stands out as the towering peak of our achievements along the line of education.

Many agencies have contributed their forces to bring about this era of good feeling, and none of these agencies have been more potent the daily and weekly papers of the state. The Sun stands out as one of the shining examples of the papers that give to the negro a square deal in their news columns. Instead of making news out of his crimes, and flaunting his weakness in bold type before the eyes of the reading public, and in this way reaping in the high dollar, and ready cash, the papers have opened their columns to tell of his effort to educate his children, and to make them better, and more useful citizens. There is no standard by which we can measure the value of the kind and sympathetic words of advice and encouragement that have so richly strewn the columns of the South Carolina papers. And when we attempt to express to these papers our appreciation for the interest that they have taken in our race, and in our people, we find, that in so far as words are concerned, we have become impoverished. We can only gulp down the lump that rises up in our throat, and in silence go on with our task.

But going back to the question of the improvement of our schools, the building of new school houses, the material advancement, would be first to command attention. Under the co-operative plan of school building, known as the Rosenwald plan, the old barn-like makeshifts, used as school houses, are fast giving place to modernly planned, and equipped school buildings, until now more than fifty thousand negro school children, about one-fifth of the colored school population, are housed in good school buildings. This forward movement, made in the past few years, is a giant's step, when we consider the very small beginnings of our schools. This work has been carried on under the direction and supervision of Mr. J. B. Felton, state agent for negro schools. Mr. Felton is a man of exalted character, who has the confidence of the colored people throughout the state. He was formerly the county superintendent of education for Anderson county, but he is now making the cause of negro education in this state his life's work, and in all matters that touch the interest of our schools his office makes him the spokesman, and representative of the state superintendent of education. The building of the Rosenwald schools in a large measure, has been an education to the people in each community wherein a school is located.

The patrons, in trying to raise money to meet the conditions of Mr. Rosenwald's gift, have found it necessary to call into council, and to consult with the white citizens of the community, and in this way they have laid the foundation for a mutual understanding, and have secured the confidence and co-operation of the whole community. The philanthropy of Mr. Rosenwald has been a challenge to our people to make the uttermost sacrifice for the education of our youth. If a stranger, a man belonging to another race, is willing to give his thousands of dollars for the education of our boys and girls, then what should we do?

Our building program is only a part of the progress made in our schools, the training, preparation, and increased efficiency of our teachers have been equally as great. No one with an open mind, meeting the teachers at the association, coming from all parts of the state, could doubt this fact. While we have come a long distance in the work of education, yet there is no time for self laudation, for we are just at the beginning of the great task of wiping out ignorance and illiteracy from among our people.

TO RAISE STANDARD

COLUMBIA, S. C. RECD

Negro College Heads Meet in Columbi

SEP 13 1924

The second meeting of the heads of Negro colleges and high schols was held in the science building at Benedict college yesterday for the purpose of giving study to the courses of study, standards and to work out some plan for college entrance whereby students entering the leading Negro colleges of the state from the high schools will make the same grade and enter upon an uniform basis.

Entrance requirements will be the same at Allen university, Benedict college, State A. @ M. college at Orangeburg and Claflin university in the same city, Morris college in Sumter, it was announced.

The Negro colleges have a high school course and a normal course. The normal will consist of two years' work above the regular high school course approved by the state. Students graduating from the regular high school course must have 16 units to their credit and applicants must show at least 15 units before being admitted to the college freshman class.

Previously the normal graduates from these schools have been granted the "L. I." degree which give them the privilege to teach in free public schools without examination, Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, who is chairman of the conference on Negro education, said in speaking of the aim of the meeting yesterday. The new plan is to add two additional years to the present normal course after beginning the high school work in the ninth grade. The conference expects to ask the state board of education to do away with the L. I. degree in the Negro colleges and give those who finish the new course planned the degree of bachelor of pedagogy. At the next meeting of the conference, which will be held in State college January 9, the Negro commission will invite a representative of the state department of education to meet with them and advise as to the new plans to raise the standard of the Negro colleges better to equip the teachers in Negro schools.

Education—1925 I.
Teachers' Association, State.

Tennessee

50 COUNTIES REPRESENTED

NASHVILLE ACTING HOST TO SCHOOL HEADS

MANY SOCIAL FUNCTION AND PUBLIC RECEPTIONS UNDER WAY NOW

This weekend Nashville is the mecca of the progressive educators of Tennessee. More than five hundred teachers have come from throughout the confines of the state to attend the annual meeting of the Colored Tennessee State Teachers' Association now in session at Pearl High School. In practically every county of the state, schools are closed to enable teachers to attend the annual meet. Special railroad rates have served as a further inducement to

MISS MARY JACKSON,
Chairman Reception Committee for State Teacher's Ass'n.

attract large numbers to Nashville during the pre-Easter period.

Thursday evening President A. M. Gilbert of Clarksville, formerly opened the meetings and in his address laid before his calleagues the great need of co-operation among the teachers in East, Middle and West Tennessee. The sessions Friday will be devoted to a welcome address by Mayor Hiliary E Howse and Addresses by Governor Austin Peay, Hon. Lorado Taft and Hon. P. L. Harned in the morning. The afternoon will be devoted to sectional meetings, including a division for supervisors, college teachers, high school teachers, grammar school teachers, primary teachers and industrial teachers. At 3 p. m., President W. J. Hale of A. and I. State Normal will give an address on "The New Educational Requirements." Friday night, there will be a banquet at A. and I. State Normal and an address by Bishop Ransom.

Saturday morning will be the final session of the association. The election of officers will hold the center of attraction. According to the constitution President Gilbert cannot be a candidate to succeed himself. It is rumored that either Prof. C. L. McAllister of Howard High School, Chattanooga, or Prof. M. L. Morrison of Bruce High, Dyersburg, the two vice presidents, will be the next executive officer.

The present officers are:

A. M. Gilbert, Clarksville, President.

C. L. McAllister, Chattanooga, Vice President.

M. L. Morrison, Dyersburg, Vice President.

G. W. Gore, Jr., Nashville, Executive Secretary.

T. B. Hardiman, Nashville, Asst Secretary.

R. S. Harris, Nashville, Treasurer.

Dr. Penn Warns Pullman Porters Against Alliance With Organized Labor: Trick In It Somowhere

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26—In an address delivered by Dr. I. Garlnad Penn, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the secretaries for the Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church, before the Tennessee Methodist Annual conference in session here, he approved most heartily recent statements he had seen in the various Race newspapers warning Pullman porters of the evil results that might come to them from the attempts being made to ally them with organized labor movements.

May Become Victims of Promoters

Secretary Penn said that in this matter, it would seem, that the Negro race is again in danger of being victims of promoters in the way someone had suggested, namely:- in "the collection of dues and joining fees." It is, he said in his judgment, on exploitation of Negro Pullman porters and employees by these promoters. Dr. Penn said that he had not seen where any white railway organizations had given any assurance to Negro porters, that any attempt to secure demands they might make upon the Pullman Company, that such organizations would back them to the limit.

Urges Porters To Deal Direct

"Adjustments of grievances, complaints or whatnot with the Pullman Company" declared Dr. Penn, "could better be made by the porters, direct, through their own representatives, in an organization which I understand is already in operation. Tactful and diplomatic approach is of more value to these porters, than any attempt having in it the element of force."

Why He Is Interested

"Some one may ask why I am interested" thundered Dr. Penn" and the answer, because in the conduct of our schools, during my official relation to them, I know thousands of Negro young men who have worked their way through school, by income derived from the Pullman service in the vacation period. Two of them are now college presidents in our school system." He said also that in his judgment, there was no big business in the United States that was employing more Negroes and doing more for the Negro traveling public than the Pullman Company. "Moreover, as a traveler for thirty years, I know of the prosperity of Pullman porters, who cared to save and conserve their means, and many porters have told me that they preferred other ways of reaching the Pullman Company than through threats, implied by union organizations. These porters were deploring the possibility of trouble that might come to innocent men by what they regarded as unwise and over-zealous leadership," he declared.

Only Decent Way to Travel in South

Dr. Penn declared that the only decent way a Negro can get to travel in the South is in Pullman cars and if ever the porter's service gets out of the Negro's hands, the same thing would happen to Negro travelers which he had seen a number of times at the Union Station in Memphis, Tennessee, where white and red caps refuse to carry the baggage of Negroes arriving in the L. & N. and other trains running into the station. The Pullman Company is not only employing approximately 20,000 Negroes in skilled and unskilled service, but is growing daily more liberal to the Negro traveling public.

Educators From All Sections To Attend Three Days Meet

Teachers from all sections of Tennessee are expected to reach Knoxville on trains arriving throughout today to be in attendance at the annual session of the East Tennessee Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which begins tonight with the open program and continues during Friday and Saturday. According to PProf. E. M. Billingsley, the president, more interest has been manifested on the part of the association officials and members of the organization during the past few months in the plans for the session which begins today, than any previous meeting and the largest delegation is expected to attend.

Prominent Leaders To Speak

The official program which is just off press announces addresses to be delivered by such noted educators as President W. J. Hale, of the A. & I. State College, Nashville; Rev. C. K. Brown, pastor of the Chattanooga Wiley M. E. Church; Honorable P. L. Harned, state commissioner of education; Prof. Homer D. Shepard, superintendent of local city Schools; Prof. M. M. Morris, superintendent of Knox County Public Schools; Prof. C. L. McAllister, principal of Chattanooga Howard High School, and other prominent leaders of thought coming from all parts of the state.

Sessions At High School

The sessions which will be held in the Colored High School building, Payne Street, will open at 8 o'clock tonight, with aprogram consisting of several welcome addresses and musical selections arranged under the direction of the local teachers' league.

The program in full as will be carried out through the three days is published below:

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCT. 29

Opening Programme 8:30 P. M.

Auditorium Colored High School

MUSIC, America, ... Led by Mrs. Sadye B. Jones
INVOCATION .... Rev. C. H. McGowan
MUSIC .... Glee Club
SOLO .... Miss Sylvia Kidd
WELCOME ADDRESS .... Prof. H. G Fagg
SOLO .... Miss E. T. Chairs
RESPONSE .... Prof. M. W. Boyd
INSTRUMENTAL SOLO .... Miss Lula Ellis
ADDRESS .... Rev. C. K. Brown, D. D., Chattanooga
SOLO .... Mrs. A. B. Reid

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MUSIC .... Glee Club
ADJOURNMENT

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 30

8:30—9:30 Joint Session

MUSIC .... Selected
PRAYER ....
MUSIC .... Selected
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS ....
MUSIC .... Selected
ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES

Sectional Meetings, 9:30—11:30

Primary Section

Mrs. Rosa Trent, Knoxville, Presiding

"How to Interest Beginners," .... Miss Mabel Alford, Chattanooga
Open Discussion .... Section
"The Importance of a Mental and Physical Examination of Children on Entering School," .... Mrs. J. H. Byers, Johnson City
Open Discussion .... Section
"Punctuality and Regularity of Attendance," .... Miss Izzetta H. Garrett
Open Discussion ....

Official Announcement of the Annual Meeting of the East Tennessee Association of Teachers In Colored Schools

At Knoxville, Tennessee Thursday, Friday And Saturday October, 29, 30, 31, 1925

(Continued from page one)

Grammer School Section, 9:30—11:30

Mrs. C. S. Myers, Chattanooga, Presiding

"Punctuality and Regular Attendance," .... Mrs. U. L. Knox, Cleveland
Open Discussion .... Miss Ollie Elrod, Chattanooga
"The Personality of the Teacher," .... Miss Hattie McKeldin, Riceville
"Industrial Training in the Public School," .... Mrs. M. F. Walton, Chattanooga
Open Discussion .... Section
"The Value of Music in the Public Schools," .... Mrs. E. F. Hankal, Chattanooga
Opening of Discussion .... Prof. W. D. S. Bradley, Knoxville

Industrial Section

Miss Emma T. Chairs, Presiding

"The Value of Manual Training," .... Prof. T. A. Rhue, Chattanooga
Opening of Discussion .... Prof. J. L. Jenkins, Chattanooga
"The Teaching of Domestic Science"
Opening Discussion .... Mrs. D. D. Baskerville, Knoxville
"The Teaching of Domestic Art," .... Miss A. C. Wallace, Chattanooga
Opening Discussion ....

High School Section, 9:30—11:30

Prof. P. E. Butler, Presiding

"The Best Method of Restoring Juvenile Delinquents to Society"....
Prof. W. M. Brooks, Knoxville
Open Discussion ....
"Meeting the Problem of How to Study," ....
Prof. Vivian Campbell, Greeneville
"Negro History Taught in Negro Schools," ....
Prof. M. W. Boyd, Morristown
Opening Discussion,.... Prof. C. L. McAllister, Chattanooga

Education—1925 II

Tennessee.

Teacher's Association, State.

Supervisors and Inter-racial Section, 9:30—11:30

Mrs. I. H. Patton, Presiding

"The Effect of the Northward Trend,".... .... Editor W. L. Porter, East Tennessee News, Knoxville

Open Discussion ...._ ... .._ ... .

"Echoes from the Inter-racial Field,.... .... Sec'y Robt. E. Clay

"Supervision," (1,) Rural County, Mrs. Henderson, (2,) Class Room, City, Mrs. Lewis.

Joint Session, Oct. 29, 11:30 to 12:30

MUSIC .... .. East Tennessee News .. .. ..

Texas.

Education-1925

Teachers' Association, State.

TWO THOUSAND MEMBERS AND ADDED INTEREST IN EDUCATION

The objectives of the president and members for the executive committee of the Teachers Association were reached last week when more than 1800 teachers enrolled for the year in the state association and more than 1500 of them were present at the meetings held in Dallas. It is estimated by the Secretary that when all reports are in, the membership will have reached over 2000. More than two thousand dollars was raised and when all of the outstanding debts of the association were paid, more than $100 remained to the credit of the association. Dallas, through its local committee took the most forward step of the whole meeting by making a gift of $225 to the association as the first deposit on a permanent fund which is to be added by the surplus from each association year's receipts.

Dallas Express 2-5-25

All of these things mark definite progress. And were there no other things by which to be guided, there would be reason for the belief that the Negro teachers of the state were interested in the betterment of the conditions under which they are working. The above named things are of a physical nature and can be readily seen, but they are by no means all of the things by which the progress of this body was seen. The debates, particularly over the new constitution which was proposed were sharp but characterized by none of the bitterness which has been seen in former years. "Politics" of the petty sort was conspicuous by its absence. In fact, the whole of the spiritual tone of the meeting was easily seen to be higher than it has been in former years.

Dallas Texas

It is good that this is so. And it is to be hoped that the association is at last, entering upon a career of progress which will result in lasting benefit to the Negro boys and girls of the state. This can happen. This will happen if there can be a continuance of the sort of unselfish work which has characterized the past three administrations. This must happen. For there is crying need for a counteracting of tendencies in education which seem to have as their aim the submergence of the group in many ways. Negro teachers, through movements which get direction from their organization, must make themselves the source of definite information as to the various aspects of the work in their own folks which are necessary to the difacts about their own folks which are necessary to thedirection of their education into channels of ever increasing development. They themselves must know the most modern methods and must practice them, constantly seeking to obtain "the best in education for every Negro child."

The first step in getting ready for the reaching of these objectives has been well taken. Two thousand members as compared to the three hundred and five hundred of former times, prove that there is a desire on the part of the members of the profession for these better things. It is left now for the directing heads of each succeeding administration to seek in every way to maintain this interest by making it possible for each memb to get something of benefit from his membership. They must harness this interest by seeking to satisfy the needs of all Negro teachers in some definite way. The passage of time and the careful consideration of the problems of these people will bring a knowledge of how best to do this. The Express is pleased to commend the work of the passing administration and to express the hope that the work of the incoming group may be as full of results. To have set an objective and to have satisfactorily reached it is no mean accomplishment. But as pleasing as this may be, it must be realized that the fullness of possibilities in no line of endeavor is ever reached. There is always room for improvement.

DALLAS MEET SETS NEW RECORD FOR EDUCATORS WHEN 2,000 REGISTER, ADOPT NEW CONSTITUTION FOR YEAR'S TRIAL, COLLECT MORE THAN $2,500 AND CREATE SINKING FUND STARTED WITH $225.00 GIFT OF DALLAS TEACHERS. PROF. Wm. COLEMAN, OF EL PASO, BEATS H. L. JOHNSON OF FT. WORTH FOR PRESIDENT.

The high water mark in attendance, finance, constructive program and interest in the Colored Teachers State Association was registered here last week when more than two thousand teachers from all sections of the state convened in their 41st annual session.

The total membership registered was about 2200 while the total collections amounted to more than $2300. Of this amount, about $1300 was left after all of the debts of the current year were paid, and, through the interest of the Negro Teachers Alliance of Dallas, a deposit of $225.92 was made to the credit of the Permanent Fund of the association, a new fund which is provided for in the new constitution which was adopted for a period of one year.

Trend of Meeting Indicated in Opening Session

The trend of the meeting toward the constructive was indicated in the opening session in all of the speeches and especially in the address of President H. B. Pemberton, under whose direction the association has made such phenomenal progress. Beginning with the welcome address of Hon. Emmett Scott, head of the Civic Federation of Dallas who told of the need for more consecrated work on the part of Negro teachers in Texas in order that their schools might come up to the required mark of efficiency, and continuing through the address of Dr. N. W. Clark, pastor of Evening Chapel C. M. E. Church, who gave interesting statistics on education and the opportunities in life which await the trained boy and girl and into the able response on behalf of the association delivered by Prin. James D. Ryan of Houston, the meeting was directed into constructive lines of thought and the way was paved for the constructive action which followed.

President Urges Needed Improvements

The annual address of the president of the association was generally taken as the most practical of its kind ever delivered to an association was generally taken as the most practical of its kind ever delevered to an association in annual session. He confined his remarks to a statement of the needs of the association and stated that it stood badly in need of more system in its methods of operation, particularly as far as its finances were concerned. He indicated in a brief way the improvements in its constitution which should be made in order that it might make the necessary progress and closed with a mighty appeal for the support of all of the measures which would be proposed. He was introduced by Principal Joseph J. Rhoades of Booker Washington High School of Dallas.

The first actual legislative work Constitution is Read and Discussed of the association came on Thursday morning when J. W. Rice, chairman of the Constitutional Committee announced that the committee was ready to report. In accordance with the will of the house, the constitution, as proposed was read through.

The document which was lengthy but which had taken up the direction of the work of the association in detail, provided for the creation of an executive secretary who would be employed by the executive committee, which in turn would be elected by the general association. The program of the association would, according to the provision of the constitution, be authorized by the body in accordance with the reports of the executive committee. Two funds, a current fund from which all of the current expenses of the association would be paid and a sinking fund known as the Permanent Fund, were proposed in the constitution as well as definite safeguards for each.

Separate departments which would have their own officers were proposed and provision made for the employment of specialists in the various educational lines to serve on the annual programs of the association.

On motion of the house, action on the constitution was delayed until Friday morning when it was taken up by articles and partially adopted. The strongest opposition to it was centered on the passage authorizing the election of the executive secretary by the executive committee. Here, the debate waxed warm between W. L. Davis of Houston; C. F. Carr of Dallas and others who vigorously opposed this section and Prof. A. E. Holland of Wichita Falls, Senior member of the constitutional committee and vigorous defender of that section. It was only after Prof. Holland had taken an appeal from the ruling of the chairman and put his own motion to adopt this section, that it was finally passed.

All during he day, the document was the reason for much discussion and comment but on Friday night, when it came up for final consideration it was adopted for a period of one year, during which time it was to be published and sent to every teacher in the association for study. The motion which accomplished this was made by W. L. Davis, leader of the opposition of the morning.

President John Hope of Morehouse Speaks

Though there were many educators of note who addressed the convention, the pricipal speech of the meeting was delivered by President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Hope spoke at length of the aims of education and stressed particularly the need for good teaching in Negro schools. He said in part:

"I have not come to you to bring you any message particularly, but at your invitation rather in order that I might gather inspiration, for I have been hearing for man years of the fine schools and teachers in your state, and have known many of them. I find that the Texans have not overtalked their education-opportunit to address the assiciation briefly. Among those who spoke were Prof. P. E. Bledsoe of Prairie View, the head of that institution to visit an association meeting for many years. He told of the splendid cooperation which he is receiving from the, faculty and student body of the institution and of the progress of the work generally. Other college presidents who were introduced for breif remarks were Presidents J. E. Knox, Houston College, B. R. Smith, Mary Allen Seminary, E. M. Griggs, of Guadaloupe College, M. W. Dogan of Wiley University and C. H. Maxon of Bishop College.

Exhibits Many and Varied

Never before in the history of the association have there been as many and as good exhibits as were seen in the hall as corridors of Washington High School from the various departments of education in the principal cities of the state. Penmanship, drawing, plaster work, composition and English, manual arts and specimens of the work of the the Domestic Science and Art departments of many of the schools of the state blended in a harmonious decoration of the building which made a display worthy of the inspection of the busiest visitor. Along side of these exhibits were advertising displays and demonstration desks of many of the firms in Texas which cater especially to teachers.

Among the exhibits which were seen were: The Jeannes workers of Bastrop, Harris and Travis Counties, Manual training departments of Galveston, San Antonio and Corsicana, Elementary displays from Houston, Greenville and Marshall, the Art department of Mary Allen Seminary, display from all of the schools of Dallas, public school music, The Department of Health of the State under the direction of Dr. S. Rivers Barnwell and the Y. M. C. A.

Musical and Foot Ball Game Well Attended

More than passing attention was paid this year to the annual musical which was rendered at St. Paul M. E. Church where all of the general meetings of the association were held. A crowded house heard the rendition of many pleasing musical selections by students of several schools.

The attendance at the football game, apart of the proceeds from which were placed to the credit of the Permanent Fund of the Association by the local committee was in excess of two thousand.

Election of Officers Done Quickly

The Officers of the association were elected on Saturday afternoon in a comparatively short while. The principal contest between Prof. L. M. Johnson of Fort Worth, who ran for the office of president against Prof. Wm. Coleman of El Paso. The vote stood in the ratio of two to one for Prof. Coleman. Other officers were elected as follows: S. H. Houston, Huntsville, first vice-president; E. W. Bailey, Paris, 2nd; Mrs. E. C. LeQuey, 3rd; A. L. Turner, Carthage, 4th: Mrs. Mabel Wesley, Houston, 5th; W. E. Sampson, Port Arthur, 6th; Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Palestine, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. L. L. Holland, Wichita Falls, Asst. Sec'y; Mrs. E. E. Burnett, Cleburne, Departmental Secretary; Prof. H. B. Pemberton, Marshall, National representative.

The members of the executive committee were elected as follows: C. H. Waller, Prairie View, L. M. Johnson, Fort Worth; A. E. Holland, Wichita Falls; Joseph J. Rhoades, Dallas; I. Q. Hurdle, Austin; John W. Rice, Dallas; W. M. Coleamn, El Paso; H. B. Pemberton, Marshall, and Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Palestine.

The final gavel of the association was sounded by President Pemberton about 7:30 after the reading of the auditors report showing that the association had more than $1,000 to its credit after all if its bills were paid and a small budget for the coming year was adopted.

The executive committee held a short meeting after the close of the meeting at which time President Pemberton became the chairman of the executive committee and J. W. Rice was selected as executive secretary for the body.

"I am naturally opposed to those teachers who say that education does not consist of information. I think information has considerable to do with education. As a matter of fact children know things today and children are studying things today that were not in existence when some of us went to school. We cannot teach it all, but what we do teach we can teach with a great degree of accuracy. I believe that out of that sort of teaching will come power; and education that does not bring power is not worth the time that it takes to get it. Education ought to have a moving influence. But you know my friends, I am thinking of something entirely different. I am thinking of the obligation of Colored teachers to our youth in view of the relationship that Negro youth in this country has. I am thinking of the obligation of that Negro boy and girl in our American commonwealth.

You can make a survey of the Colored situation in your city, you might look into the schools in this city and you might find out many Colored children drop out of school at the end of the eighth grade, and you might find out many drop out before they finish. If you find that out raise this question with yourself; why is it that Colored boys and girls quit school after the eighth grade? Why is it that some go to school and do not finish?

Said he, "if mothers would just go a long, long way toward developing the child. Many parents who think that they are dealing on an unselfish basis of love are not at all unselfish and not at all love.

Stresses Political Participation

"Here in a country where millions of us are deprived of our citizenships, what is a teacher going to do in a case like this. That one of the relationships of the Colored American youth is the lack of participation in the politics of the country. The thing that we think about poliics is what the white people tell us. You know it is not an education that does not make the child do his own thinking. Now we have got to think out what political participation means. I believe half of the trouble we have in our churches and lodges is because we do not have outlet for our political instinct. When you go back home you ask the children in your school, no need to ask the name of the Governor because you have a peculiar situation. You can ask them the name of the congressman from their district; some of them will not know the mayor of their city unless he has said something particularly about the Colored people. We have got to teach children that politics is a business, made to enter into. We teachers must help to bring up our boys and girls to the place where as soon as the door cracks they will be able to open it wide and go in.

Advocates Going Into Business

"Business used to be a joke with many, but it has gotten to be a tragedy to hear our young men and women talk about going into business. Some of us have the craziest kind of notion about business. We have too little efficiency and some time we have too little honesty. We ought to teach our children the value of efficiency and some time we have too little honesty. We ought to teach our children the value of efficiency and honesty, and we ought to get rid of that notion that success in business means piling up a whole lot of money in a few years, no matter how, at the expense of no matter whom.

"My friends when we look into the faces of thousands of boys and girls and our influence on the millions and millions to come, and when I think of the immorality in the life of the boy and girl that we are to teach, is our job worth while? I felicitate you upon the great vocation of teaching."

Among the other educators who spoke at the meetings were Supt. H D. Fillers of Corsicana, Supt. B. B. Cobb of Waco; Supt. of Rural Education Bludworth and Mr. Rogers of The State Department at Austin. All of these speakers appeared at the morning session of Friday and made pleasing speeches of congratulation of the progress made by the association.

Prof. W. H. Burnett of Terrell, replied to the speeches of these visitors in an eloquent and highly pointed utterance to the effect that there could by no lines of demarkation drawn between the education of the children of the commonwealth for the problems of living together must be faced by all alike and that there must be points of communication where the lack of training of members of either group would react to the hindrance of the whole.

Education–1925. Texas.

Teachers' Association, State.

TEACHERS OF DALLAS AND THE STATE ASSOCIATION

The beginning of a more extensiv program of educational service was so well begun by the teachers of Texas at the last session at San Antonio that there is a well founded hope on every hand that that beginning will be followed by action that it calculated to increase it as time goes on. Seemingly some of that spirit is actuating the teachers of Dallas who have formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of getting solid behind the program adopted at the San Antonio meeting. They propose to register 100 per cent in registration at the coming meeting of the association and to do their registration early. That decision was reached when it became known that it was the purpose of the State Association to encourage early registration instead of waiting for the convening of the meeting for such collections.

It is easy to see that the formation of such bodies in all of the larger cities of the state would result in much impetus to the program of the association especially as it relates to the the collection of membership fees. The new goal of the association is 2000 members. Despite the fact that this year's registration was the largest ever recorded, there were less than a thousand who registered in San Antonio. But if it could happen that the teachers of every city would see their way clear to form such bodies, registration in the State Association would be almost assured for all of them and the effect on those of other cities with whom they came in contact would be most favorable. There are more than 5,000 Negro teachers in the state of Texas. Each of them is a possible member of the State Association. They all must be reached and shown the necessity of adding their strength to the association if it is to reach its highest point of efficiency in service to the cause of Negro education in the state. It should happen that all of the plans of the association be carried to successful achievement, and that it become the force for good in the determination of the progress of education in Texas as it relates to Negroes that it should. It will do this only as it gains in strength.

In the organization of the teachers of Dallas, The Express feels that a forward step has been taken in the direction of helping the State Association to a larger sphere of usefulness to the cause of education. It could hope that other cities would go as far in guaranteeing their unqualified support to the newly adopted program of the State Association for this program will prove more highly beneficial in the fuutre than can now be told.

PRESIDENT PEMBERTON OUTLINES OBJECTIVES OF TEACHERS ASSOCIATION AS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE OPENS

The teacher of Texas are off to secure a larger enrollment in the State Association than has ever been had before and the first step in this direction is the opening of a membership drive for the early enrollment of two thousand teachers before the convening of the annual meeting in Dallas next November. Letters are now being sent out from the office of The Educational Secretary urging the early enrollment of the teachers of the state and President Pemberton has issued the following statement of the aims of the association in an open letter to the teachers which is in part as follows:

The slogan for the Colored Teachers' Association of Texas for the year 1925 is: "The Best in Education for Every Negro Child and a Paid up Registration of at Least 2000 Members. This is a very heasonable estimate considering that we have over 5000 colored teachers in Texas.

At the outset, the new administration wishes to acknowledge the splendid standard set by the preceding administration under the excellent leaership of ex-president Rowe. We must not lose any of the vantage ground gained or lower the standard. Hope and confidence have been restored and the Association is now ready to do some real practical and constructive work.

The unanimous expression of confidence in the new administration as expressed by the vote of the Association carries with it an equal weight of responsibility, keen sense of duty not only upon the part of the president and cabinet but upon each member of the Association as well.

We wish to impress this fact upon all who are interested, that the State Association of Colored Teachers of Texas is Of the Teachers, For the Teachers, and By the Teachers of Texas and that its sole object is to serve them. (And that the day of the professional office seeker and the pedagogical demagogue has passed. And that the Association is no longer a one man's institution.)

The Statte Educational Survey has revealed to us many weak spots in our educational system especially as it relates to our group. While we have reduced our illiteracy to a very large degree, yet it is still a serious problem that should concern us all. What shall we do about it? The answer is up to us. Little or nothing can be accomplished single handed, it will take cooperation, team work, a systematic and united effort on the part of all colored teachers throughout the State to remedy conditions and get results.

Among the many educational agencies dealing with educational problems of today few can render greater service or influence than that of a well organized Teachers' Association with all of its departments properly functioning.

Our appeal is to EVERY TEACHER who loves the profession and the advancement of the race to be willing to make some personal contribution of time and money to put the Association on a substantial basis in order that it may do some constructive work along educational lines and maintain a position of self respect and influence in the state. No intelligent person can doubt or question the need of the power and influence of such an organization in Tex. and Educators of ability and vision are vitally concerned about the success and welfare of the Association.

Just think there are over 250,--00 colored boys and girls in Texas whose future destiny is committed to our hands. While this task is herculean one, beset with many handicaps. yet we must congratulate ourselves that we have some of the best trained educators in the state identified with our Association, educators who are wide awake, having constructive idea, and lofty ideals who are willing to contribute of their best for the general advancement of education within our group. Will we follow them? I believe we will.

Your attention is called to the fact that the Association is making every possible effort to reach and interest every colored teacher in the state of Texas and will try to convince him that the Association is working for him and those whose future he holds in his hands. And whatever good the Association will accomplish—he and his will be beneficiaries of the same.

The Association is planning to lay down some fundamental, practical and constructive principles of operation that may be workable for twelve months in the year.

The Association will cooperate as far as possible in carrying out its educational policies or recommendations which seek to advance the educational standards within our group. An in this connection. we would. respectfully. say that, the importance of improving the status of the teacher can not be to strongly emphasized if the child's welfare is to be safeguarded. The state must offer salaries adequate to attract efficient teacsers into the profession. They must be assured of promotion on merit and permanent tenure of service as long as satisfactory service is rendered.

The Association is planning to readjust its organization by having a special committee to revise and bring its constitution up to date. It is further planning to localize and stabilize some of its departments and establish an Educational Journal.

The Association is planning to stabilize its special departments by the appointment of Heads of Depts, and the employment of Specialists to give the Association the benefit of their practical experiences in particular lines.

The Executive committee with Principal Wm. Coleman as chairman has put on an intensive as well as Executive campaign for a "2000 Membership Drive." The same committee has initiated a Life membership Drive also by membership fee of $10.00. We hope to enroll at least 100 by the next Annual Meeting.

We wish to urge the organization of strong City, County and District Teachers Institute throughout the state. A special appeal is made to every president or chairman of these respective instututes to notify the Association Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Robinson, Palestine, Texas, of such an organization and she will send you the literature of the Association. And we, respectfully, ask that each organization make strenuous efforts to report 100 percent registrations on or before the next session of the Association. Try to get on the HONOR ROLL.

The Association will attempt to outline some definite and systematic plan for the reduction of illiteracy within our group throughout the state by every possible and laudible means.

The Association stands for the erection of better school buildings and urges our people to take advantage of the Rosenwald and other funds that are available and also urges them to support local taxes for the same.

The Association is on record favoring the appointment of efficient Colored Supervisors over City and Rural schools for colored who will be amenable to the City

and County authorities.

The Association would urge all colored teachers to observe Negro Health Week with appropriate programs—this will mean much to our group.

The Association endorses the organization of P. T. A. Clubs in every school community. The success of the work of the teacher and the welfare of the child depends upon the cooperation of the home with the school.

The Association endorses the splendid work of the Extension Workers, County Dem. Agts., also the Jeans Workers throughout the state and ask for them your hearty support. Their work is greatly needed throughout the state.

The Association approves of the work of the Interscholostic League among our group. Head Quarters at Prairie View, Texas.

At this point, I wish to reemphasize that part of the resolution passed by our State Teachers' Association at its last meeting endorsing the National Association, namely; We recommend, therefore, that our State Association shall appoint one delegate for each of the departments or Sections was will affiliate with similar departments of the National Association in handling such special phases of education as may be specified by the National body." I wish to urge that our Stat Associaioetn raise all of its quota for the National Association. Mr. J. J. Rhoads is the State Registrar for the National Association also h National Bulletin. Mr. J. H. Rowe is our elected representative to the National Meeting.

Lest we forget—our slogan is: "The Best in Education for Every Negro Child and 2000 Registrations for 1925." The special Subcommittee who has this drive in hand is composed of J. W. Rice, Mrs. A. E. Robinson, and J. J. Rhoads. They are anxious to get in touch with EVERY TEACHER and teacher organization in Texas.

Dallas has a progressive Teachers Alliance and they have extended to the State Colored Teachers Association a cordial welcome which was acted upon and unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee at its recent session. "ON TO DALLAS NOV. THANKSGIVING DAY—2000 STRONG."

Very truly yours,
H. B. PEBBERTON,
President State Colored Teachers' Association, 110 Wiley Ave., Marshall, Texas.

SPECIAL RATES GRANTED FOR COMING TEACHERS MEET AT WHICH UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WILL SPEAK

A special rate of one and one-fifth fares has been granted on all of the railroads [illegible] State for the meeting of the State Association of Colored Teachers which will open in Dallas on November 26th. This announcement has been made through the office of President Pemberton who is earnestly urging all of the teachers of the state to attend the meeting which bids fair to eclipse all other meetings of the association in point of numbers and program.

He announces several nationally known speakers who have been secured to address the teachers and Hon. John J. Tigert, National Commissioner of Education heads tre list. Others who have been programmed to speak are President John Hope of Morehouse College, State Superintendent S. M. N. Marrs, Supt. Cobb of Waco, who is one of the leading educators of Texas, Judge Scipio Jones of Little Rock, Ark., hero of the Elaine rioters case, and others of equal renown.

Unique Features Await Visitors to City

There is every reason to assume that every number on the Association program will be carried out if arrangement has anything to do with the speed with which the members are able to get to meetings. The local committee on arrangements as appointed by the Dallas Teachers Alliance has arranged the opening program in the beautiful new St. Paul M. E. Church whicr is located just across the street from Washington High School in which all of the sectional meetings will be held. It has also arranged for the noon meal of the delegates to ge served in the school lunch room so as to allow them to go speedily into the sectional meetings of the afternoon on scheduled time.

Much Interest Centers in Football Game

Much interest will center in the annual football game which is held in connection with the meeting of the teachers each year. This year, the teams of Washington High School of Dallas and of I. M. Terrell High School of Fort Worth will meet in a grudge fight of many years standing. Both teams have had the advantage of good coach ing and of several games in which to test their respective strengths and it is expected that the eachers will see a scrap well worhy of teams of greater age and experience. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock in order to allow for the closing of all of the scheduled meetings of the Association.

Memberships Still Pour in

According to the statement of Mrs. F. A. Robinson, State Secretary, membership fees are still pouring into that office as the result of the campaign for two thousand members which has been waged by a special committee of the Association, chosen by the Executive Committee, and it is almost certain that the objective of 2000 paid up memberships by the opening of the Association is assured.

Much interest is centering also in the departmental programs which have already been arranged by the conductors of these divisions. More nearly than ever before these programs will be carried to completion. And in nearly every case, the conductors of them are driving definitely toward some practical end.

Benefits to be Derived From Definite Program Already Seen

The benefits to be derived from a definite program for the association are already being seen in the increased interest in the association by teachers in every part of the state and the veteran educators from all parts of the state who are responsible for the changes in the management of the association which grew out of the meeting last year, are agreed in their support of further improvements in the methods of the association.

Much interest will center in the report of the committee on constitution which will meet the day before the opening of the association as well as in the report of the Executive Committee which will meet at the same time.

The features of this year's meeting will be the adoption of a new constitution and the arrangement for a year long program of procedure for the association.

The low rates on all railroads coupled with the unusual program of the association are expected to draw into Dallas during the two days of the association, more teachers than have ever before gathered on such an occassion.

RACE TEACHERS MAKE PROGRESS AT DALLAS MEET

Special to The Informer.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 30.—With an enrollment of practically 1800 teachers and educators and an attendance of around 500, the forty-first annual meeting of the Colored Teachers' State Association, held here last week, broke all prevous records in this respect and only fell short 200 of the goal of President H. B. Pemberton and his official family. When the association finally adjourned Saturday evening the neat sum of $1388 remained in the associational treasury, $92 representing a contribution [illegible] the athletic [illegible] of the Booker T. Washington High School of Dallas, Prof. J. J. Rhoads, principal. This amount, Dallas' donation from the receipts of the Dallas-Fort Worth high football game on Thanksgiving Day (which Dallas won 3-0), was given to the permanent fund of the organization and was the first contribution for this purpose.

Leading Educators Present.

Some of the leading educators and schoolmen of the state and South were in attendance, among whom were: Dr. John Hope, Atlanta, president Morehouse College; President M. W. Dogan of Wiley, President C. H. Maxson, Dean O. A. Fuller and Mrs. J. A. Talcott of Bishop, W. F. Bledsoe, Sr., all of Marshall; President J. F. Williams of Paul Quinn, Waco; President James E. Ervin of Jarvis Institute, Hawkins; Acting Principal P. E. Bledsoe of Prairie View; President B. R. Smith of Mary Allen Seminary, Crockett; President J. V. McClellan of Butler College, Tyler; S. W. Houston, Huntsville; Principals J. H. Moore of Marshall, W. E. Sampson of Port Arthur, Walter Jones of Honey Grove, E. W. Bailey of Paris, L. M. Johnson of Fort Worth, J. H. Rowe of Jasper; James D. Ryan, E. O. Smith, Mrs. Mabel Wesley, B. H. Watson, all of Houston; William Coleman of El Paso, A. E. Holland of Wichita Falls, T. T. Pollard of Beaumont, G. W. Jackson of Corsicana, J. R. Gibson of Galveston, J. W. Sanford of Ardmore, Okla.; W. H. Burnett of Terrell, J. J. Burnett of Cleburne; Mrs. F. A. Robnson and A. M. Story of Palestine, H. T. Wise of Fort Worth, W. L. Davis of Houston, A. S. Jackson, N. A. Banks and Mrs. M. A. B. Thomas of Waco, C. H. Waller and Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter of Prairie View, F. Rivers Barnwell and Mrs. S. H. Fowler of Fort Worth, S. J. Sutton and Thomas Holly of San Antonio, V. G. Goree of Texarkana. Mrs. Ella Walls-Mims of Houston; Rev. W. L. Dickson, Dickson's Colored Orphanage, Gilmer, and many others.

New Constitution Adopted.

The most important thing done at the recent meeting was the adoption of a new constitution for a probationary period of one year. Those who took the leading part in writing and drafting this new document were Profs. A. E. Holland of Wichita Falls, J. J. Rhoads and John W. Rice of Dallas. The latter read and interpreted the provisions of the new constitution. The storm center of the meeting was the adoption of the section providing for the appointment of the executive secretary, an office created by the new constitution, by the executive committee ratner than through the election of the organization. By a very close margin the measure remained unchanged.

Coleman Heads Organization.

In the annual election of officers Prof. William Colmen, veteran and venerable educator of El Paso, easily defeated Prof. L. M. Johnson of Fort Worth. The other officers are: S. W. Houston, Huntsville, first vice; E. W. Bailey, Paris, second vice; Mrs. L. A. LeQuey, Bastrop, third vice; A. L. Turner, Carthage, fourth vice; Mrs. Mabel Wesley, Houston, fifth vice; W. E. Sampson, Port Arthur, sixth vice; Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Palestine, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. A. E. Holland, Wichita Falls, assistant secretary; Mrs. J. J. Burnett, Cleburne, general departmental secretary; H. B. Pemberton, Marshall, national representative; executive committee: H. B. Pemberton, William Coleman, Mrs. F. A. Robinson, C. H. Waller of Prairie View, I. Q. Hurdle of Austin, J. J. Rhoads and John W. Rice of Dallas, L. M. Johnson of Fort Worth and A. E. Holland. The executive committee elected Mr. Rice as executive secretary.

Educational Leaders Speak.

Among the white educational leaders to address the association were: Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Rogers, G. T. Bloodworth, state supervisor; D. B. Taylor, inspector colored high schools; Superintendents Sellars of Corsicana and B. B. Cobb of Waco. The latter brought fraternal greetings from the white association in session here at the same time.

An address on "The Board of Education's Part in the Standardization of Public Schools for Negroes in Texas," by Editor C. F. Richardson of Houston, delivered before the principals' division, evoked quite a bit of favorable comment, and was discussed at length by the large number of principals present.

Many New Features.

Many new features were in evidence at the Dallas gathering, among which were displays by agencies catering to educators; exhibits and displays by the various schools of the state, all of which reflected much credit upon the teachers and pupils.

Dallas claims the distinction of being the first city in the state to perfect an organization known as the Negro Teachers' Alliance, composed of all colored teachers in the city schools, with T. W. Pratt as president. In five days' time these teach-

ers on display at the [illegible] were entertainment features of the association and arranged most modern and thorough school for the plan and exhibits. These

Education-1925.
Teachers' Association, State.
Virginia.

CONFERENCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS MEET

Virginia Educators Discuss Various Methods Of Improving State's Educational System; 40 in Attendance.

Petersburg, Va., May 27—The Third Annual Conference of Principals of Negro Public and Private Secondary Schools met at Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, May 15 and 16, to study problems relating to the development of Negro secondary education in Virginia. Forty principals of high schools and County Training Schools were present.

The following subjects were discussed: "The Cause and Prevention of Elimination in the Seventh and Eighth Grades" by Dean C. W. Florence of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. "The Control of Athletics among High Schools" by L. E. Palmer, Principal, Huntington High School, Newport News. "Thoroughness in Classroom Teaching—A Goal and a Method" by William A. Aery, Director of Hampton Institute, High School. "The High School Principal and the Professional Supervision of his Teaching Staff" by Charles W. Reynolds, Principal, Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk. "Vocational Guidance in Teacher Selection" by Edna M. Colson, Director of Normal School, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. "The Classification of Students Coming from non- Accredited High Schools," by Luther P. Jackson, Director High School, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. "Measuring Results of Teaching—Old and New" by Miles W. Connor, director Academy, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia. "The Relationship of Teacher to Community" by T. C. Walker, Principal, Gloucester County Training School. "The Present Status and Future Needs of Teacher Preparation in Secondary Schools" by John M. Gandy,, President, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute.

Each of these addresses was thoroughly discussed by the group directly after its presentation.

Mr. Combs, Supervisor of Public Secondary Education in Virginia was chairman of the Conference. Mr. Harris Hart, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Mr. Jackson Davis, Field Agent of the General Education Board were present and gave inspiring talks to the Conference.

NEGROES BEGIN MEETING TODAY

Prominent Speakers Will Address Industrial Teachers

SESSIONS CLOSE SATURDAY

The second annual convention of the Georgia Negro Vocation Trade Teachers will begin today and continue until noon Saturday.

The Mayor and City Council have been invited to attend, and will probably visit the convention Friday or Saturday. The invitation was accepted Tuesday night. The program will be repleted with music, and there will be lectures on educational subjects.

Mayor Luther Williams is scheduled to address the convention at 9 p.m. today and W. T. Anderson, editor of The Macon Daily Telegraph, will make an address on Vocational Training at public exercises in the city auditorium this evening.

B. S. Ingram, principal of the Hudson High and Industrial School, will preside, at the opening exercises to be held in the First Congregational Church at 10 o'clock this morning Speakers will include C. H. Bruce superintendent of the Bibb County public schools, and Prof. J. L. Whiting, of Tuskeegee Industrial Institute.

Fort E. Land, state school superintendent: Loui Greet, assistant professor of industrial education at the Georgia School of Technology, and W. J. Roundtree, professor of industrial education at Georgia Tech, are on Friday's program.

NORFOLK VA PILOT
NOVEMBER 27, 1925

COLORED TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS IN ANNUAL MEETING

Welcomed By Representatives of Local and State School Bodies

SESSIONS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT TODAY

The thirty-eighth annual conference of the Negro State Teachers' Association met in the auditorium of the new Booker T. Washington High School yesterday morning, John M. Gandy, president of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, presiding. The address of welcome was delivered by Assistant Superintendent of Schools E. S. Brinkley, of Norfolk. Mr. Brinkley called attention to the rapid strides that have been made in recent years in the field of education and dwelt upon the fact that if education is to continue at the pace now being set, full and adequate preparation should be made by teachers who are making teaching their life's work.

In referring to the new Booker Washington High School building, recently erected, Mr. Brinkley made it known that this magnificent gift to the colored people of Norfolk by the Norfolk city school board was the outcome of the interest shown by them in the education of their young people, and further expressed the belief that similar buildings would be erected throughout the various communities of Virginia where there was a like interest manifested and available funds at the command of the school authorities. Principal B. B. Jones, of the Lott Carey School, also delivered an address of welcome and in the course of her remarks stressed the study of the child in the relation of teachers to their school work as one of the essential features in the program of education, if school work is to be successful.

Help of Laity Needed

The response by Principal W. F. Grasty, of the Westmoreland High School, Danville, stressed the value of the ideas advanced by Mr. Brinkley as to thorough and adequate preparation and arousing interest among the laity united with the study of the child as a firm basis upon which to build up and make strong the work of education and thereby producing noble citizens for the State and giving to the community better types of men and women.

Dr. Gandy next introduced R. S. Grossley, president of the State College for Colored Youth, Dover, Del. The speaker, who also heads the National Association of Teachers In Colored Schools, gave an interesting address on "Educational Values," declaring that the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was projected for the sole purpose of promoting the cause of education locally and nationally. As a visitor, he complimented the Negro State Teachers' Association of Virginia for the thoroughness in the work of building up a live working corps of teachers in the Old Dominion, imbued with the spirit of better teaching and better service as the goal of their objective.

Superintendent Joseph H. Saunders, of Newport News, the next speaker, in an unique address, kept his hearers on the tiptoe of interest as he talked on the subject of "Personal Relations of the Teachers." Mr. Saunders discussed his theme under the following heads—Dress of the teacher, good housekeeping, teacher's manners, teacher's conduct, a teacher must be honest, a teacher must be faithful and obedient to God. He explained the relationship of the teacher to his profession, and declared a teacher must have sufficient academic knowledge if he or she expects to carry through their work to a successful conclusion. Continuing, he discussed the "Relation of the Teacher to His Co-worker," and deplored the habit of backbiting among teachers, which he alluded to as fruitful source of pull back to the profession. In conclusion, the speaker stressed the necessity of the teacher as a model of behavior in the community, as the eyes of the public are continually upon the teacher.

The afternoon session was devoted to the business of the conference and was taken up with the reports of officers and committees

Numerous departmental meetings will occupy the full time today of the delegates. The rural teachers' department will meet at 9 o'clock in the colored high school auditorium at the same time the high school department will meet in the school library. Some of the sections will meet in the Dunbar School but the night meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Booker Washington High School.

Education - 1925.

Teachers' Association.

Virgin Islands.

Teachers who attended the first institute on Virgin Islands

Auspicious Beginning of Virgin Islands Teachers' Association

Ninety-seven per cent of all the teachers in the Virgin Islands attended the first teachers' institute ever held on the islands. The institute was held at Frederiksted, St. Croix, November 6 and 7, and the convention of the Virgin Islands Education Association followed immediately afterward.

Great interest was shown in the occasion, not only by the teachers but by the public. Inspiring addresses were made by the governor, the chairman of the colonial council, and other public officers.

The director of education, Arthur E. Lindborg, writes enthusiastically of the success of the meetings and predicts "big things" for the future welfare of the profession in the islands.

Education - 1925.

Teachers' Institutes, County, etc.,

NEGRO INSTRUCTORS HEAR SCHOOL HEADS

Annual Session of County Institute Held Monday; Schools Open on Tuesday

The Montgomery county institute for colored teachers met at the State Normal school Monday with an enrollment of 98 teachers. This was the annual meeting of the institute and immediately preceded the opening of the county schools today.

The institute program extended over the entire day with the morning devoted to talks by County Superintendent A. F. Harman, Assistant County Superintendent T. L. Head, Prof. U. S Jones, newly appointed director of education for colored schools and Acting President H. C. Trenholm, of the State Normal school. Prof. J. R. Wingfield presided at the morning session. The afternoon program included the presentation of the industrial program by the Jeanes supervisor, Lillian Dabney, the discussion of the general county program by Prof. Jones and the discussion of Alabama's educational policies and the outlined program of the year for the training of teachers in service by Acting President Trenholm, who emphasized particularly the general features of Alabama's system of rectification and announced the opening of the Montgomery extension class on October 31.

At the chapel assembly of the Normal school students the county teachers were present. Greetings were delivered by Prof. U. S. Jones, Assistant County Superintendent T. L. Head, Georgia Washington of the Peoples' Village school at Mt. Meigs and State Rural School Agent J. S. Lambert, Assistant State Superintendent R. E. Tidwell was also present at the assembly period. Reuben Lewis offered a bass solo.

One of the features of the morning was the address by Prof. U. S. Jones, who was taking up his work for the first year in Montgomery county. He outlined very definitely his present plan and urged the teachers to wholehearted cooperation during the year. He expressed the hope that several new school buildings could be erected and that all of the schools could have their terms extended. He indicated that the school system was developing very rapidly and that the corps of teachers for the present year was stated to be as promising as any group of teachers having been employed by the county in previous years.

Georgia.

Education —1925

Teachers' Salaries.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

NOV 29 1925

BOARD AIDS IN SCHOOL WORK

Salaries of Teachers Being Paid by Two Organizations

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 28.—During the present school year, the State Board for Vocational Education is co-operating with the public schools of the State in paying the salaries of 130 teachers of vocational agriculture in this State, it is announced.

Seventy of these teachers are giving instruction in the high schools, 24 in the ten District A. and M. schools, and 36 in the negro schools. in all more than 4,000 boys over 14 years of age are enrolled in the agricultural classes in these schools.

Twenty-nine of these schools are receiving Smith-Hughes aid in the maintenance of this work for the first time. The following 22 high school agricultural departments have been added to the list of those approved for the present school year: Bowman and Centerville Consolidated School, both in Elbert County; Fanville and Jeffersonville in Twiggs County; Hahira in Lowndes County; Kite in Johnson County; Phoenix in Putnam; Red Hill, Bold Springs, Sandy Cross and Line Consolidated Schools in Franklin; Union in Bibb; Springfield in Early; Airline, Goldmine and Shaol Creek Consolidated in Hart; Warwack in Worth; Kingsland in Camden; Fairburn in Campbell; Epworth in Fannin; Dexter in Laurens; and Chamblee in DeKalb.

Seven new departments have been approved in Negro schools as follows: Valdosta, Montezuma, Screven, Omaha, Cartersville, Hawkinsville, and Lumpkin.

In all of these 29 schools, as well as in the others which have been approved previously, one-half of the total annual salary of these teachers who give their entire time to agricultural instruction, is paid from the Smith-Hughes federal funds that are administered by the State Board. This year the total fund available for this purpose is in excess of $126,000.

Each boy is required to grow a crop or raise livestock as part of the course of instruction.

Education—1925

Teachers' Salaries.

Maryland.

SAY BALTIMORE OFFICIALS TAMPERED WITH PAY SCALE

Baltimore, Md., April 24.—With 53 teachers driven from positions in the high school here within the last 15 years by low salaries, the school board officials here face charges of discrimination in salary fixing. A letter to the board of estimates carried the formal statement of the accusations. The salaries of Race teachers, it states, are set on a lower scale than those of the white faculty members doing similar work.

A committee representing the Baltimore Defense league, which asserts that it speaks for 100,000 men and women in this city, has preferred the charges. The committee urges that the salaries of teachers in both groups be placed on the same basis. The department of education, the committee states, is the only municipal department in which such discrimination exists.

Six teachers, all of them experienced, have left high school positions here within the past year, the letter states. The committee members are: H. S. McCard, W. A. Watkins, William L. Fitzgerald and William H Thomas.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
JUNE 23, 1925

NEGRO TEACHERS NEED EQUAL PAY, JACKSON CLAIMS

Should Receive It If Abilities Parallel Whites', Mayor Says.

NO BEARING, HOWEVER, SEEN ON $64,000 PLAN

Differentiation Is Made Between Sex And Color Discrimination.

"Negro teachers doing the same work and having equal ability with white teachers should receive the same pay."

This statement was made today by Mayor Howard W. Jackson, when asked to comment on the fight being made by negro high school teachers for elimination of salary discrimination against them and equalization of their pay with that of white teachers.

No Bearing On Fund Seen.

The Mayor expressed the opinion that the fight of the negro teachers against the alleged salary discrimination has no bearing, however, on the distribution of $64,000 to equalize salaries of women and men teachers in the white senior high schools. He pointed out that this equalization, soon to take place, is in accord with an act of the Legislature of 1924, which specifically states that discrimination against women in salaries or promotions in schools shall be eliminated.

That equalization eliminates salary discrimination on account of sex, he declared. What the negro teachers are fighting for is elimination of salary discrimination on account of color, an entirely different thing, said the Mayor.

Field's View Similar.

Issac S. Field, president of the School Board, has expressed a similar view to that held by the Mayor, and it is not believed by city officials that the suit, instituted by negro teachers to hold up equalization in the white high schools and have their claims included in the adjustment, will be successful.

"I firmly believe that negroes, however, should not be discriminated against in salary on account of their color," declared the Mayor. "They should be paid the salary called for by their ability and work on the same basis as white teachers, and an effort should be encouraged to raise the morale of the negro teaching force and eliminate any inequalities on account of color."

Committee Studies It.

The matter of eliminating the salary discrimination complained of by the negro teachers is being studied by the budget committee of the School Board. It was intimated by members of the Board of Estimates that an agreement would be reached to provide in the 1926 budget for the equalization of salaries for negro and white teachers doing the same work.

CITY & COUNTY SALARIES EQUAL

Maryland State Supervisor Of Colored Schools Speaks At Hampton

HUFFINGTON SAYS ALL HAVE EQUAL SCHOOLING

Virginia Supervisor Cites Needs Of Another Normal School

By Wm. Anthony Avery

Pay the city and rural teachers, is the same, J. Walter Huffington, white, state supervisor of Maryland schools, told 700 teachers attending summer school at Hampton, (Va.) Institute, this week, according to word received here.

Maryland recognizes the poency and influence of the rural teachers the same salaries as it pays city teachers who hold the same certificates. He also stated that the length of school term is the same for rural and city schools.

Maryland aims to improve classroom teaching through systematic supervision. "The State of Maryland," he said, "is spending annually from public funds for the supervision of colored schools, $19,000. There are now 515 Negro school buildings in Maryland. In a year I am able to visit over 400."

William T. Gresham of Richmond, Va., state supervisor of Negro schools, stated that last year there were 58 colored supervising teachers employed throughout Virginia. There were also 31 county training schools for colored boys and girls. "We need in Virginia," he said, 'another normal school. The present State Normal school is very much overcrowded. The colored people have paid off the debt on the Manassas school. We are now hoping that the state will take over this institution and make it a State Normal school to help train some of the 3,500 colored teachers who are needed for Virginia schools."

$50,000 Fund Tied Up By Injunction Proceedings

Order To Show Cause Why Colored Teachers Of High School Are Not Included In Distribution Of Funds Issued

Messrs. W. Ashbie Hawkins and Warner T. McGuinn, representingthe colored teachers appeared in Ciries.

cuit No. 2, Friday and filed a bill of complaint which stated that thethe School Board deliberately had ig-nored teachers of the colored highin schools in distributing $50,000 ap-

propiated by the Board of Estimates for equalization of teachers' salaries.

This fund was apropiated under the act of the Legislature of 1924 making it unlawful to discriminate against teachers because of their sex. In distributing the fund provided under the act, teachers of the Douglass Colored High School and the Colored Teachers' Training School were discriminated against, the complainants declared.

Judge Stanton Signs Order

Judge Robert Stanton signed an order requiring the Mayor and City Council and the School Board to show cause by July 6 why an injunction should not be issued restraining the paying of any of the $50,000 fund to teachers of the Baltimore City College, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Eastern and Western High Schools and the Forest Park Senior-Junior High School.

Education - 1925

Teachers' Salaries.

Maryland

Race Should Be No Bar To Teachers' Pay Raise Says Southern Mayor

Distribution of Baltimore's $50,000 "Equalization Fund" Delayed As Race Teachers Protest.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 25.—Colored teachers are entitled to the same pay as white teachers doing the same work, Mayor Jackson said Monday.

The mayor said emphatically he is in favor of having teachers paid on the basis of absolute equality without regard to color.

The mayor's statement, coming on the heels of the filing of a petition by the Colored High School teachers to prevent the distribution of the $50,000.00 "equalization fund" unless colored high school teachers share in

Delay Distribution

Application of the injunction by the colored high school teachers will delay the distribution but cannot prevent it, is the prediction of women teachers who fought for "equalization."

Leaders in the Women's Secondary School Association are: Miss Charlotte A. Jones, Miss Rosa Baldwin and Miss Florence M. Layman.

Benefit, They Say

The members of the association take the stand so far as "equalization" is concerned, the colored women high school teachers will be benefited by the distribution of the $50,000.00 in the same proportion as the whites—that is, salaries of colored women high school teachers will, by the distribution of this fund, be made equal to those of the men colored high school teachers doing the same grade of work.

Therefore, they argue, the question of the distribution of the $50,000.00 does not constitute a discrimination on account of sex.

Salaries Lower

On the other hand, even if the salaries of the colored women teachers are brought up to the same level as those of the men colored teachers, the salaries of both men and women in the colored secondary schools will be about 10 per cent. below those of men and women in corresponding positions in the white secondary schools.

It is understood that the Women's Secondary Teachers' Association will offer its assistance to City Solicitor Perlman in his efforts to straighten out the controversy.

Balto. Teachers Ask Equal Pay

BALTIMORE, Md.—In Baltimore the colored teachers are conducting a vigorous campaign to have their salaries in the public school system placed upon a parity with those paid to their white contemporaries. In the Monumental City teaching qualifications for both races are identical and the standards of education for school youth are the same leaving the discriminatory salary differences between whites and blacks, together with inferior building and class room equipment, the only distinctions which prevail in Maryland in its duty to its youthful citizens of today, who will take up the burden of tomorrow.

Salary discriminations, usually common to States which have separate schools for white and colored youth, are the most baneful result of that system. However, in those few States which have equalized salary standards for white and colored teachers a fairly happy sentiment exists in the minds of colored taxpayers, who know that their contributions to the public treasury of the State are being equitably divided for all purposes, including teaching compensations for both white and colored instructors.

Close scrutiny will disclose that illiteracy among Negroes is declining in States which make adequate appropriations and grant equalized salaries for the education of Negro youth. School attendance, too, is on the increase in those States, whether they adhere to the separate schools or mixed schools policy. Maryland's Democratic Governor would do well to press for the equity sought by the colored teachers of his State, and thus point out the way for other southern States to follow, in case any of them desire to show a change of heart and genuinely apply themselves to supplying increased educational advantages for all citizens; for, as Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, once said: "No talent is too high for education, and no price is too great for understanding." And it naturally follows that talent and understanding know no color line—neither do the dollars and cents with which talent and understanding may be stimulated and promoted.

Education-1925.

Teachers' Salaries.

North Carolina.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

MAY 24 1925

Salaries For Colored Teachers

As an old school teacher, as a mother and grandmother, always more interested in the youth of the land than in anything else, I want to say a few words in behalf of our colored young people.

In our white schools, whether elementary or high school, salaries sufficient to secure well trained and efficient teachers are paid. The High School Principal gets $4,000 and the average high school salary is $1,783. Not excessive, because we ask these teachers to have a liberal college education, special work in the science of teaching, beside, and then special work in the subjects they teach, and we ask them to meet the demands of their profession in keeping themselves up-to-date. I have not averaged the salaries of the Elementary teachers (It would be something of a task), but, looking down the list, they seem to be as we would expect to find them, the salaries that are paid wherever teachers are well educated and thoroughly traind.

The sum spent in salaries in these white schools is large, but we do not look at schools as charitable institutions. We say that the money spent on the education of our young people is repaid by their influence on society. It is the same principle on which, in some countries, money is spent for the maintenance of a standing army—public money for the good of the State.

We, making intelligence, not arms, our bulwark, however, should be careful that educational opportunity reaches **all** our people. Arranging people into classes or groups, and dealing out, or withholding opportunity according to the groups, or classes, also, has been tried in some countries. It has not been successful.

What, then, of the support we are giving our colored schools?

The Principal of Stephens-Lee High School receives but $1,550. The average High School salary is $933. Compare these with the $4,000 and $1,783 of the white High School. Comparison of salaries paid in the Elementary schools for white and colored children gives a similar result.

Why this difference? Will not we, all of us, lose as much if these colored boys and girls fail to obtain the schooling that will develop the best there is in them, as we will if any other group of like number fail in reaching its greatest possibilities?

There is a Dr. Theodore Kenneth Lawless teaching in the Medical School of Northwestern University (There is io medical school of higher standing than Northwestern). Dr. Lawless is a Negro, born in the State of Louisiana. He has studied and worked in the medical schools and clinics in Kansas State University, in Northwestern, Columbia, Harvard, in the hospital connected with the University of Paris, at the University of Freiburg, Germany—and some more. He holds his position because of the importance of the work he is doing. The world of medicine would have been the loser if Dr. Lawless had failed to find himself.

Dr. Dan Williams, a Negro, a Chicago man, was the first surgeon to operate successfully on the human heart.

Henry Ossawa Tanner, a Negro of American birth, is a member of the Legion of Honor of France. One of his paintings, "The Raising of Lazarus," was bought by the French Government. Another, "The Disciples of Emmaus," hangs in the Luxembourg, in Paris.

Fresh in our minds is the record Roland Hayes has made in the world of music. He has stirred two continents with his singing.

The University of Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Chicago, Columbia, Yale, Oberlin—(The list is a long one) ,are every year conferring bachelor's, master's and doctor's degress on young Negroes, and these young men and women are reaching eager and sympathetic hands to help those who follow in their footsteps.

Because of the bond of sympathy in this race, springing from the hardships they have all endured, we do, for our colored schools, get beter teachers than one might expect, considering the very small salaries paid. Of the eight teachers of Stephens-Lee School, two have had four years of college work; four have had three years; and two, two years, a very good showing under the circumstances.

Think of the expense of two years of college work and then $725 or $775 a year. Those are the salaries of two of these teachers. For the month, board is $40, and what is there left for everything else? Figure it out. It is between $20 and $25. On this amount, how can any teacher be progressive?

We must do better than this. The function of the public school is to educate the public and we should see that it functions evenly so that each group shall have an opportunity of making to society the best possible contribution.

(Mrs.) C. K. BARTLETT

Asheville, May 22, 1925.

1925

COLORED TEACHERS SALARIED TOO LOW?

Committee Appointed to Appear Before School Board With Complaint of Existing Conditions.

Dissatisfaction with the salaries paid teachers in colored schools of the city was expressed at a mass meeting held last night at the Young Men's Institute on Eagle Street and a committee was appointed to request a hearing of the Asheville school board.

At the present time it was stated that more than 60 teachers are employed in the race schools and their salaries are roughly figured to average less than $58 a month. Confidence in the present staff of teachers was expressed at the meeting, the only criticism of the system being the likelihood of losing these instructors because of the difficulty of living on their salaries.

Rev. P. K. Fonville, pastor of Hopkins Chapel, representing the ministerial alliance and chairman of the committee, stated that in his belief the salary average here is lower than in any city of Asheville's size in the state and the colored population is in grave danger of losing several of its most influential teachers. J. D. Carr of the Asheville Enterprise, and Rev. E. W. Dixon, pastor of St. Pauls Baptist Church, are the other members of the committee.

Education - 1925

Teachers' Salaries.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
MAY 11, 1925

ASKS Uniform Teachers' Pay

Colored Instructors Resent Lower Salaries Than for Whites

The teacher and the conditions of the community are the two main factors of education, said William R. Valentine, principal of the manual training and industrial school, Bordentown, in addressing the Organization of Teachers of Colored Children, during the 10th annual meeting, held at the Indiana av. school, Saturday. Mr. Valentine is president of the organization.

"The teacher, and especially the colored teacher, must consider the community as one of her pupils," he said. "To thoroughly train the pupils she must know the habits, the behavior, and the ideals of te community and remember its influence on the pupil.

"The colored teacher must stimulate race pride and self-respect in the pupil by instilling self-knowledge and the history of the race."

ored and the white teachers.s

The colored teachers took accasion to flay the salary distinctions alleged to exist in New Jersey between the colored and the white teachers.

The committee of salaries reported that although the distinction did exist, they were handicapped because of the non-support of the colored teachers. It was pointed out that many colored teachers were willing to take the lower salaries because of fear of losing their positions. It was reported that the Camden school board had recognized the complaint made by the colored teachers' organization at its last meeting and had raised the salaries of the colored teachers $75 and those of the white teachers only $50.

A resolution was passed commending Camden for [illegible] the distinction. Particular emphasis was placed on the schools of Swedesboro, where it was alleged that the colored teachers received much lower salaries than the others.

More pupils enter high school from schools taught by colored teachers than the "mixed" schools, Lester P. Granger, field agent of the Bordentown school, said in taking issue with the statement that the pupils do not show the same results when taught by colored instructors. He stated that most of the schools of south Jersey are separate, whereas those of north Jersey are "mixed" and taught by white teachers. He then quoted statistics to show that a greater percentage of the students from the south Jersey elementary schools enter high school than do from north Jersey.

Mr. Granger also quoted statistics from 65 high schools of the state, showing that the percentage of colored pupils in the elementary schools was greater than the white percentage. In the high school there are more white children on the average, he said, but a greater percentage of colored students graduate from the high school.

Dr. P. L. Hawkins, of the local board of education, declared that there is a need of an organization for colored teachers because they have problems and aspirations that the white people do not understand. The reason the colored teachers are not able to carry out all their plans he said, is because there are "too many small and narrow-minded white people and too many spineless Negroes."

In welcoming the convention, Charles B. Boyer, superintendent of schools, stated that the board of education had spent nearly a million dollars in improving the colored schools here and building a vocational addition to the Indiana ave. building.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
MAY 10, 1925

Negro Teachers for Equal Pay

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 9.—Resolution criticizing school boards in the State for giving negro school teachers a lower salary than white teachers was adopted to-day at the closing of the tenth annual convention of the teachers of colored children of New Jersey. The school board of Camden was commended for having raised the salary of negro teachers to the equivalent of the salary paid white teachers. Swedeboro was sharply criticized for the comparatively low salary it gives to negro teachers.

Education — 1925.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

THE HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE DRIVE.

By KELLY MILLER

THE HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE DRIVE is on. Every well informed citizen by this time is acquainted with its purpose and method. These two schools of practical learning appeal to the imagination of the American people as no other institutions have done. They have all but engrossed philanthropic attention for more than a generation. Money has flowed into their coffers up to the full measure of their needs. Planted in the midst of the people to be benefitted just after the war, Hampton furnished the first aid to the needy. Tuskegee is the lusty daughter of Hampton, her distinguished mother. Both of these institutions were built around the lives of illustrious men. Armstrong and Washington are names that take high rank in the history of American education. In striving to meet the educational needs of the Negro, they practicalized the educational program of America.

Freeman 4-4-25

Charles Chapman Armstrong and John D. Rockefeller were born in the same year, 1839. Armstrong devoted his life to the merchandise of human service; Rockefeller focussed his powers upon the accumulation of silver and gold. They both reached the pinnacle in their respective fields of endeavor. By the strange romance of history their paths meet in the field of Negro educaiton. The instituitor which Armstrong built up with his, Rockefeller sustains with his millions. The Rockefeller fortune through the General Education Board donated the first million to the Hampton-Tuskegee Drive. Indeed it is no secret of history that Booker T. Washington, the son of Hampton and father of Tuskegee, first induced Mr. Rockefeller to make the initial donation out of which grew the General Education Board which has so greatly enriched the educational life of the nation. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has contributed a million dollars to this united drive. It is a safe venture to guess that neither he nor his illustrious father ever made a donation that gave them greater satisfaction out of the half billion dollars which their generosity has given to human benefaction.

An additional million and a half dollars have already been raised, bringing the total amount up to date to over three and a half million of dollars. In addition to this, Mr. Eastman has made a conditional gift of at least two million dollars, provided the five million dollar mark is reached, independent of his contribution. There still remains less than one and a half million to be secured in order to assure a sum of over seven million dollars.

Fifty bankers of New York have formed themselves into a committee to see that the required amount is secured. The deed is as good as done, and therefore we may as well say that it is done. This represents the most gigantic philanthropic enterprise ever launched in the history of Negro education. It indicates a now liberal spirit towards a held of philanthropy which for some years we had begun to feel was being neglected.

Of late there has been an encouraging revival of interest in the higher education of the colored race. Negro state colleges in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Missouri and Oklahoma have been abundantly provided for by state appropriations. The Southern states are beginning to give better consideration to Negro state colleges than they received in past years. Congress is becoming increasingly more liberal to Howard University. Wilberforce University has greatly increased its facilities. Fisk has raised a million dollar endowment. Meharry Medical School has secured a like foundation. Biddle University has shared to the extent of two million dollars in benefaction of Mr. James B. Duke, in addition to the contributions of Mrs. Johnson C. Smith whose name it has adopted. And now come Hampton and Tuskegee with a seven million dollar endowment as the crowning achievement in the realm of higher Negro education. There is every reason to believe that the end is not yet in sight. It seems likely every worth-while Negro school of higher learning will be put on apermanent and enduring foundation by the generous philanthropy of the nation.

During the days of Booker T. Washington there raged among the colored controversalists a bitter issue over the relative claims of higher and industrial education. The narrow and intolerant partisans aligned themselves into hostile camps and would not so much as heed a flag of truce. Each seemed bent upon the destruction of the other. During all this controversy I maintained an equipoise of judgment and attitude. I was then, as now, wholly unable to see any opposability in different types of education adapted to different needs, circumstances and conditions. I have always looked upon the education of the Negro as an integral program necessarily divided into differentiated parts. What helps one helps all. The whole is greater than nay of its parts, and equal to the sum of all of its parts, has been and is my educational axiom. Why build up Hampton at the expense of Howard, or Fisk to the discredit of Tuskegee? The Negro race needs all kinds and types of education. The folly of the controversy is all the more ridiculous when we consider that all forms of Negro education for the present at least is under philanthropic support. The race is the thankful beneficiary for whatever forms of education which we can persuade the philanthropists to support. But we are all now beginning to see that the several forms of education are but complimentary parts of the same program. The philanthropists who support one type of education today will support another type tomorrow according t othe shifting requirements of a developing race. Hampton has already become a college in the upper reaches of its work. The courses leading to degrees in agriculture and education are fully abreast the collegiate standard requirements in these lines. I predict, without assurance of fore knowledge, that Tuskegee is destined to become a great center of medical health and education. The Veteran's Hospital of a thousand beds easily suggests this consummation. The race has a crying, I had almost said a dying need of a great medical school located there to serve the millions of the population centering about that point. The words of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the letter accompanying his contribution are fully reassuring. His approval of the work and worth of the benefitted institutions was attributable to the advantage to their output whether they should elect to enter immediately upon the vocabulations of life or to still further pursue higher lines of education. This shows a broad comprehensive spirit of philanthropy which does not limit itself to any narrow lines of educational polity.

Hampton and Tuskegee have built up and maintained almost wholly by white Northern philanthorpists. They represent and typify the finest flower of Christian belevolence that our civilization affords. The benefitted race has merely stretched forth its hands and partaken of the tree of knowledge so generously planted and watered by the stream of philanthropy that flowed from the North. But the time has now come when the Negro should be beginning to think in terms of self help. The $25,000 contributed by Madam Lelia Walker marks a high record in the history of the Negro's contribution to his own educational advancement. No one wishes to encourage a race making new ones to enter the field. No one wishes to encourage a race of everlasting recipients. After all, the only help that is worth while is the help which helps the helpless to help themselves. Unlss the Negro shows a disposition towards self support, the race will soon be regarded as not being worth encouraging.

The Committee in charge of the Hampton-Tuskegee Drive makes appeal to the colored race everywhere to join in this great enterprise for the uplift and betterment of their race. Of course the kegee Drive. My contributions are all small in the very nature of the circumstances. But they measure intention and purpose. We are all being driven to death for one good cause or another. But like all other good undertakings, the more the merrier. Many people who have no intention of giving seek excuse for not contributing to one institution because they are obligated to another. The pretext is flimsy, the dodge has lost its cunning.

I beg to call upon every Negro in the land, of whatever school of opinion or shade of educational belief, to contribute to the Hampton-Tuskegee Drive. Obligation to some other worthy cause is no adequate excuse for failure to respond to this broad appeal. This endowment will endure as long as our social fabric lasts. Tuskegee and Hampton upon the basis of these foundations will serve to educate Negro youth for all time to come. Contributions to these foundations will bring to the Negro compound benefits as the years of the future shall roll by.

I feel that every Negro should look upon it as a privilege to add his mite to the philanthropists' millions.

I have been asked by President Taft to assume charge of the Hampton-Tuskegee Drive among the colored citizens of the District of Columbia. I deem it a privilege and a duty to do so. I know that we are in the midst of a multitude of drives. I have always made it a point to contribute according to myability to all permanent foundations of Negro education. I have contributed to the Shorter-Hall tuof Wilberforce university, to the Meharry Medical College foundation, to the Morgan college Endowment fund, to the Howard univer-

Education — 1925.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

THE HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE DRIVE.

By KELLY MILLER

THE HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE DRIVE is on. Every well informed citizen by this time is acquainted with its purpose and method. These two schools of practical learning appeal to the imagination of the American people as no other institutions have done. They have all but engrossed philanthropic attention for more than a generation. Money has flowed into their coffers up to the full measure of their needs. Planted in the midst of the people to be benefitted just after the war, Hampton furnished the first aid to the needy. Tuskegee is the lusty daughter of Hampton, her distinguished mother. Both of these institutions were built around the lives of illustrious men. Armstrong and Washington are names that take high rank in the history of American education. In striving to meet the educational needs of the Negro, they practicalized the educational program of America.

Freeman 4-4-25

Charles Chapman Armstrong and John D. Rockefeller were born in the same year, 1839. Armstrong devoted his life to the merchandise of human service; Rockefeller focussed his powers upon the accumulation of silver and gold. They both reached the pinnacle in their respective fields of endeavor. By the strange romance of history their paths meet in the field of Negro educaiton. The instituitons which Armstrong built up with his, Rockefeller sustains with his millions. The Rockefeller fortune through the General Education Board donated the first million to the Hampton-Tuskegee Drive. Indeed it is no secret of history that Booker T. Washington, the son of Hampton and father of Tuskegee, first induced Mr. Rockefeller to make the initial donation out of which grew the General Education Board which has so greatly enriched the educational life of the nation. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has contributed a million dollars to this united drive. It is a safe venture to guess that neither he nor his illustrious father ever made a donation that gave them greater satisfaction out of the half billion dollars which their generosity has given to human benefaction.

An additional million and a half dollars have already been raised, bringing the total amount up to date to over three and a half million of dollars. In addition to this, Mr. Eastman has made a conditional gift of at least two million dollars, provided the five million dollar mark is reached, independent of his contribution. There still remains less than one and a half million to be secured in order to assure a sum of over seven million dollars.

Fifty bankers of New York have formed themselves into a committee to see that the required amount is secured. The deed is as good as done, and therefore we may as well say that it is done. This represents the most gigantic philanthropic enterprise ever launched in the history of Negro education. It indicates a now liberal spirit towards a field of philanthropy which for some years we had begun to feel was being neglected.

Of late there has been an encouraging revival of interest in the higher education of the colored race. Negro state colleges in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Missouri and Oklahoma have been abundantly provided for by state appropriations. The Southern states are beginning to give better consideration to Negro state colleges than they received in past years. Congress is becoming increasingly more liberal to Howard University. Wilberforce University has greatly increased its facilities. Fisk has raised a million dollar endowment. Meharry Medical School has secured a like foundation. Biddle University has shared to the extent of two million dollars in benefaction of Mr. James B. Duke, in addition to the contributions of Mrs. Johnson C. Smith whose name it has adopted. And now come Hampton and Tuskegee with a seven million dollar endowment as the crowning achievement in the realm of higher Negro education. There is every reason to believe that the end is not yet in sight. It seems likely every worth-while Negro school of higher learning will be put on apermanent and enduring foundation by the generous philanthropy of the nation.

During the days of Booker T. Washington there raged among the colored controversalists a bitter issue over the relative claims of higher and industrial education. The narrow and intolerant partisans aligned themselves into hostile camps and would not so much as heed a flag of truce. Each seemed bent upon the destruction of the other. During all this controversy I maintained an equipoise of judgment and attitude. I was then, as now, wholly unable to see any opposability in different types of education adapted to different needs, circumstances and conditions. I have always looked upon the education of the Negro as an integral program necessarily divided into differentiated parts. What helps one helps all. The whole is greater than nay of its parts, and equal to the sum of all of its parts, has been and is my educational axiom. Why build up Hampton at the expense of Howard, or Fisk to the discredit of Tuskegee? The Negro race needs all kinds and types of education. The folly of the controversy is all the more ridiculous when we consider that all forms of Negro education for the present at least is under philanthropic support. The race is the thankful beneficiary for whatever forms of education which we can persuade the philanthropists to support. But we are all now beginning to see that the several forms of education are but complimentary parts of the same program. The philanthropists who support one type of education today will support another type tomorrow according t othe shifting requirements of a developing race. Hampton has already become a college in the upper reaches of its work. The courses leading to degrees in agriculture and education are fully abreast the collegiate standard requirements in these lines. I predict, without assurance of fore knowledge, that Tuskegee is destined to become a great center of medical health and education. The Veteran's Hospital of a thousand beds easily suggests this consummation. The race has a crying, I had almost said a dying need of a great medical school located there to serve the millions of the population centering about that point. The words of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the letter accompanying his contribution are fully reassuring. His approval of the work and worth of the benefitted institutions was attributable to the advantage to their output whether they should elect to enter immediately upon the vocabulations of life or to still further pursue higher lines of education. This shows a broad comprehensive spirit of philanthropy which does not limit itself to any narrow lines of educational polity.

Hampton and Tuskegee have built up and maintained almost wholly by white Northern philanthorpists. They represent and typify the finest flower of Christian belevolence that our civilization affords. The benefitted race has merely stretched forth its hands and partaken of the tree of knowledge so generously planted and watered by the stream of philanthropy that flowed from the North. But the time has now come when the Negro should be beginning to think in terms of self help. The $25,000 contributed by Madam Lelia Walker marks a high record in the history of the Negro's contribution to its own educational advancement. No one wishes to encourage a race of everlasting recipients. After all, the only help that is worth while is the help which helps the helpless to help themselves. Unlss the Negro shows a disposition towards self support, the race will soon be regarded as not being worth encouraging.

The Committee in charge of the Hampton-Tuskegee Drive

SCHOOL FOUNDER IS PAID TRIBUTE

Jeanes and Slater Funds President Says Washington Memory to Live Forever

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 5.—Special to The Advertiser.—'Booker T. Washington's monery will live forever and as years roll on he will continually and increasingly be regarded as among the outstanding characters of American history," prophesied Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater funds, Charlottesville, Virginia, in delivering the principal address at the ninth annual observance of Founder's Day, here Sunday afternoon in the chapel of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute before a capacity audience.

In defining his prophecy Dr. Dillard declared that "If you will pause in thought just a moment and let your mind turn to the remembered evidence of his intellectual powers, to the many manifestations of his simple wisdom, or if you think of his charitable feelings towards all people and then consider that without any position of power he perhaps influenced for good the lives of more people than any man of his day, if you think of these qualities and facts of his life, you will see that it is easy to make the prophecy that here is a man whose memory will live."

Defense Not Needed

This prophecy, however, needed no defense on the part of the speaker as the large audience which was before him more than proved the wisdom of his words. White and black, rich and poor, the unlettered and untaught along with the learned, gathered here today from the north and south to pay annual tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, the founder of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of which his life long friend, Dr. Robert R. Moton, is the present principal.

Among those in the audience were members of the trustee board, graduates and former students of the institute, friends of Dr. Washington and many others who had been benefited directly or indirectly because he had lived.

These, of each group, were moved by the sincerity and eloquence of Dr. Dillard's eluogy of the man whom they loved and revered and who was likewise a close friend of the eulogist. Time and again the speaker was forced to pause until the applause ceased, as he traced the life of Booker Washington through its various vicissitudes, from a slave to an honored citizen, from a boy who had never eaten from a plate, to a man who "actually came once in the presence of a king to eat off a golden plate," and from the child who began his education by learning the figures one and eight on the head of salt barrels, to the man honored with a degree from Harvard and who made the Atlanta speech, which a southern editor, the Honorable Clark Howell, of Atlanta, declared to be "one of the most notable speeches, both as to character and as to warmth of its reception, ever delivered to a southern audience."

Exercises Open

The exercises began, so to speak, when the line of march, headed by the 1853 students of the institute, followed by the faculty, trustees and friends, moved off from in front of the Carnegie library and wound its way through the campus which had been made possible by the man to whose memory they were doing homage, to the institute chapel. Following the rendition of the anthem, Gilchrist's "Except the Lord Build The House," by the choir, invocation by Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus, Western University, Cleveland, and the singing of three spirituals by the school, Dr. Dillard was introduced by Col. William J. Schufeling, New York city, chairman of the board of trustees, who referred to the term of friendship which had existed between the eulogized and the eulogist and to the interest of the speaker in the advancement of the human race.

Dr. Dillard, who was for several years, president of Tulane University, is well known in this section and received a great ovation. The text of his address was as follows:

"Since Dr. Washington's death many eulogies of him have been spoke. His eulogists, according to the emphasis of each speaker or writer have dealt with his career in various ways. He has been described as an educator, as an educational statesman, as the founder of a great institution, as the leader of a race, as the builder of a civilization and as a man. I have been tempted to speak of him today as a Christian philosopher. Let me call attention first, to the fact that he surely had the gift which is called genius. This gift shows many manifestations, as varied as the characteristics and qualities of the man who possesses it. There are men of genius who are more or less wild and irresponsible who never seem to get their feet on the ground. There are other men of genius who are as sane and sound as any ordinary mortal. We know for example, that Shakespeare was a good business man and that Goethe was a scientific investigator as well as a great poet. Thomas Jefferson, as another example, was a seer and a dreamer of new philosophies, who invented a plow and a writing machine. With whatever genius he may have possessed Booker Washington showed wisdom and saneness in all the difficulties and activities of his life.

A Practicer of Wisdom

"He was a philosopher, a lover and practicer of wisdom. Think with what wisdom he met so many difficult situations, not losing his head, but dealing with the circumstances in a steady sensible way. Even in trifling matters he showed his sanity and wisdom.

He could however, deal wise and sensibily both with trifles and with difficulties yet he undoubtedly had the quality of genius. The Atlanta speech is evidence of this and "Up from Slavery" is a book of genius. It has an apparently unconscious simplicity of style and manner.

Simplicity a Characteristic

"Simplicity was one of his fine qualities. He was simple in speech and simple in manner. You rarely if ever heard him use high sounding phrases which some educators seem to like. He knew and preached the duty of the more fortunate to help the less fortunate, but he would not make red tape of it or use any cant phrase about it. In the idea of leadership, it was distasteful to him to be called a leader and you could harly imagine his using such an expression as 'training for leadership'. As to his manner as many here will remember, it was a combination of dignity and simplicity.

"Just as he was direct and simple in speech and manner so was he direct and simple in his thoughts about great subjects. He had a remarkable insight into the truth and reality of facts and policies. Take for example, his most important task, that of racial adjustment. No ignis fatuus efforts or preachments fooled him. He knew that what was wanted was a steady process of constructive improvements and alterations which take time. Other wise men saw that he was right and so late as 1913 in a letter to William M. Baldwin, Mr. Carnegie wrote 'I am satisfied that the serious race question of the South is to be solved wisely only by following Booker Washington's policy which he seems to have been especially born to establish and even in his own day greatly to advance.'

"I wish I had the time here to speak more fully of this policy. It was all the time simple and constructive, more industry, more honesty, more education. This was his philosophy. He had faith in the great human laws and knew there was no short cuts. Little men are always trying, in politics, in education, in science and in all human relations by hocus pocus and get there quick methods to get ahead of the great human laws and the great men know that there are no short cuts that pay in the long run.

"In Dr. Washington's philosophy we must note that his grasp on religion is an essential part. He believed in the kingdom of Heaven, which is now and here in our midst. In his philosophy the universe that is, the unity of 'the mass of facts of which we are aware' is not a fraud. In spite of the toiling and moiling, the difficulties and the sins, the problems of life that are too high for our solving. He believed in the ultimate good. This faith that the basis of the universe is good, in spite of the many things that are hard to be understood, was the basis of his real belief in God."

Ninth Annual Founders' Day Held At Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee, Ala., April 5.—Praise of Booker T. Washington marked the observance of the 9th annual founder's day at Tuskegee institute here today.

Touching upon the beliefs of the founder of the institution, Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeans and Slater Fund boards, declared the gradual development of many of Washington's policies had been witnessed in the south.

Other speakers were Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. William Jay Scheifflen, of New York, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee.

DR. MOTON ADDRESSES D. C. AUDIENCE

Appeals For Funds In $7,000,000 Endowment Campaign

$26,000 IS SUBSCRIBED

Perry Howard Pledges $500 Which Was Largest Single Sum

Washington, D. C.—Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was the principal speaker at a meeting last Wednesday night at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church in the interest of the campaign for a $7,000,000 endowment fund for Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes.

Notwithstanding the lynchings, disfranchisement, segregation and other evils practiced against the colored man in the South, Major Moton paid high tribute to the sense of justice and fair-play of the Southern white man toward the Negro.

"Never before," he said, "have the Southern men and women sat down and faced black men and women and talked across the table of their differences."

The Southern white man, he said, is making sacrifices, almost as crusaders of old with a direct view that the Negro shall have justice.

"I do not know whether the white race will always rule the world or not, and I do not care," he declared, "but we have got to make it clear to our children that God has not picked out the white race and put him over this planet because he is white.

"The white race's success is not due to their color, but to the white race's character, and your success and my success in the last analysis will be due to our character and not our color.

"The white race is ruling because they are ruling in justice and righteousness and when they cease to be just God will take the reins out of their hands."

Others who spoke in behalf of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund weer William C. Matthews, of Boston; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes and Prof. Thomas Turner, of Hampton, who represented Dr. James E. Gregg, who was unable to be present.

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, was the chairman of the local committee. He presented Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent in charge of public schools, who presided. Invocation was offered by Bishop I. N. Ross, of the A. M. E. Church. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Hampton singers under the direction of Nathaniel Dett. The Amphion Glee Club also rendered two selections. Prof. E. N. Broadnax rendered two solos. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. M. W. D. Norman.

$150 in cash was raised and $26,000 subscribed. Perry Howard subscribed $500.00.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HONORS LOCAL MAN

J. H. Micheaux, Principal of Hill Street School, Invited to Deliver Address on Founder's Day, Saturday.

Education - 1925.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Booker T. Washington Greater Than Lincoln, Says Dr. Henry H. Proctor, in Founder's Day Address

By CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

"Booker T. Washington is greater than Abraham Lincoln, judging from the sources from which men come," declared Rev. Dr. Henry H. Proctor, ~~pastor of~~ The Nazarene Congregational Church, in his address at the Founder's Day Exercises of the New York Tuskegee Association, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, last Sunday afternoon. Dr. Proctor paid a notable tribute to the memory of the late Booker T. Washington, and told of his long friendship for him, and of the place he has made in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. A large number of graduates, former students and friends of Tuskegee were present at the annual Founder's Day exercises, which are held annually throughout the country by Tuskegee graduates. Tuskegee was founded forty-three years ago ago on April 5th by Dr. Booker T. Washington and the day is memorable in the hearts of former students of the institution.

Dr. Proctor spoke on "Booker T. Washington as I Knew Him." He said: "I regard it as one of the great privileges of being a friend of Booker T. Washington. He was my friend, and I was his. We ate, slept and talked together. I heard his first address in Atlanta when he leaped into fame. I heard his last address in New Haven when he said that he was born in the South, reared in the South, and expected to die in the South. It was just a few days from that time," continued Dr. Proctor, "when the news reached me that he had passed away.

Dr. Proctor told of the impressive funeral of Dr. Washington at Tuskegee, when thousands gathered, bringing flowers by the carloads, and hundreds sent telegrams and letters of condolence. It was one of the greatest tributes that has ever been paid any one, said the speaker. "Booker T. Washington carried on the great work of Lincoln, and judging from the source from which men come, Booker Washington was a greater man than Lincoln. Booker Washington was the first great leader to advocate the two races working together for the common good."

He had many great qualities, said the speaker. "He was a great orator," said Dr. Proctor, "and no orator in the country was more eloquent than he. His eloquence was measured by great deeds. He built up a great industrial city. Tuskegee is one of the wonders of the world.

"He had a great character and was an optimist. If you lose faith in the Negro race go to Tuskegee. The ideals of Tuskegee are spread throughout the world."

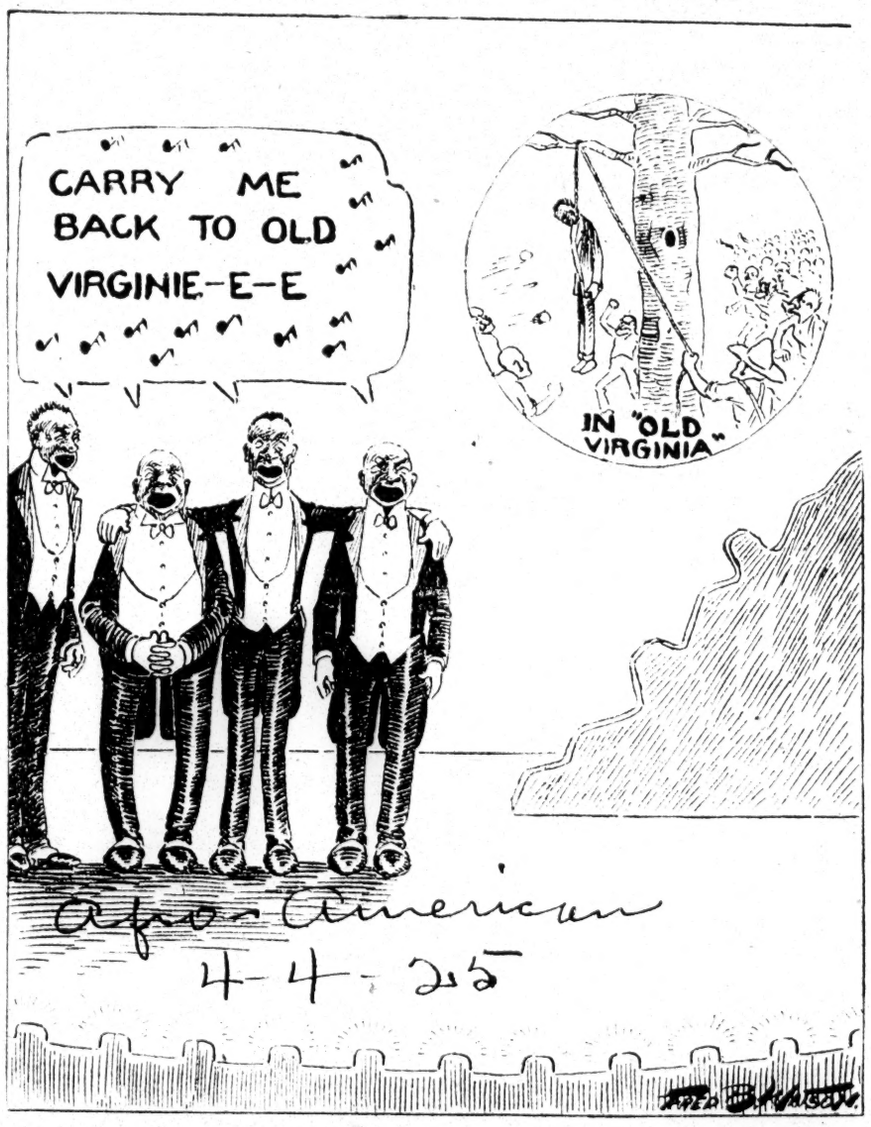
Others who spoke were Watt Terry, chairman of the Harlem Campaign Committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund; Mrs. Clarence Matthews and Revs. Dr. A. C. Powell and Dr. W. W. Brown and Fred R. Moore. Musical numbers were given by Mrs. V. Winfield E. Manasseh Ray, Miss Bessie Martin, Mrs. G. W. Lawson and J. Dewitt Spencer.

The officers of the association are: Robert Evans, president; Louis D. Alston, vice-president; Mrs. Margaret Smith, treasurer; Mrs. Ruth Carter, corresponding secretary; Miss Louise Moultrie, financial secretary; Mrs. Helen Buther, assistant secretary, and Robert Murry, chaplain.

Faculty of Tuskegee Divides Big Bonus

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 4.—Faculty members of Tuskegee institute shared today in the distribution of a fund amounting to nearly $10,000 as the gift of Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, and trustee, of Tuskegee. Checks were presented in connection with Founders Day exercises and a visit of the trustees of the institution.

While The "Glue" Club Sings



NEWS ITEMS—Mob of 2000 lynchers and burns Negro near Norfolk Va. Hampton Glee Club sings songs of South in New York.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE FRIENDS ARRIVE FOR ANNUAL FOUNDER'S DAY PROGRAM

Members of Board of Trustees And Other Officials Make Appearance

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 3.—Special to The Advertiser.—Trustees and friends of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, from the east and middle west arrived at the Institute Friday to attend the ninth annual observance of founder's day, on Sunday, April 5, and the annual meeting of the board of trustees to be held Monday, April 6.

The eastern party, headed by Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York, chairman of the board of trustees, arrived Friday morning. Included in this group were: Mrs. Harriet L. Heneway, Boston; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Washington, former secretary of Yale University, and a member of the board of trustees; Horace D. Taft, head master of the Taft school, Watertown, Conn.; Charles E. Mason, Boston, banker and member of the board of trustees; William M. Scott, Philadelphia president of the Cutter Manufacturing company, and member of the board of trustees.

Mrs. William M. Scott and William M. Scott, Jr.; Mrs. J. W. Bartol, Boston; Professor E. W. Capen, of the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Conn.; F. M. Warburg, banker, New York; Mrs. William G. Willcox, New York, widow of the late William G. Willcox, former chairman of the board of trustees; Mrs. William Bryan, West New Brighton, L. I.; Mrs. S. C. Armstrong, widow of General Sampel C. Armstrong, founder of Hampton Institute; C. F. Hutchinson, financial expert and member of the Tuskegee investment committee, New York; Colonel Edward Clifford, prominent attorney of Washington, and former Under Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Clifford.

Chicago Party

The Chicago party was under leadership of Julius Rosenwald, a member of the board of trustees, president of the Sears Roebuck company, and philanthropist, and was composed of the following: Mrs. Julius Rosenwald; Horace J. Bridges, author and president of the Chicago Urban league and Mrs. Bridges; Mrs. Armand S. Deutsch, Chicago; William C. Graves, secretary to Mr. Rosenwald, Chicago; Congressman Newton D. Hull, from Illinois, and Mrs. Hull, Chicago; Judge Henry Horner, Chicago; Mrs. Paul Jahnecke, New Orleans; Harry Oppenheimer, president of the Oppenheimer Casing company, and Mrs. Oppenheimer, Chicago; N. C. Plimpton, auditor Chicago University, and Mrs. Plimpton Chicago; Mrs. A. K. Stern, Chicago; Miss Helen Seymour, Chicago; Dr. Solomon Strouse, of the Michael Reese hospital, and Mrs. Strouse, Chicago; Dr. Rush Rhees, president of Rochester University and Mrs. Rhees, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. C. F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, and Mrs. Thwing.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrell and daughter, Miss Mary Merrell, arrived Thursday. Mr. Merrel is a member of the Merrel, Soule firm of Syracuse, N. Y., and a member of the board of trustees.

Founder's Day

The founder's day exercises will be held in the institute chapel at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The annunal address will be delivered by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, president of the Jeanes Slater fund boards. Dr. Dillard is well known throughout the world and especially in the south, having served for a number of years as president of Tulane university.

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the institute, is inviting friends of the school to join with the students, teachers and graduates in the exercises of the day.

The program in the chapel will be followed by a band concert by the institute band of 52 pieces, Captain Frank L. Drye, conductor, on White Hall Lawn.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL

MARCH 4, 1925

THE REASON.

Now that the earth is shaking,
We'll know what makes the din
It will just be extra numbers
Of applause cards coming in.

* * *

The Hampton singers from Tuskegee are doing a lot to dignify negro music. Their songs are selected with the idea of bringing out the best and most characteristic in the ancient melodies of the colored folk without the aid of jazz. The result in many cases is positively thrilling.

DR. DILLARD PRAISES BOOKER WASHINGTON.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 5.—Praise of Booker T. Washington marked the observance of the ninth annual Founder's day at Tuskegee Institute here.

Touching upon the beliefs of the founder of the institution, Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater fund boards, declared the gradual development of many of Washington's policies had been witnessed in the south.

Other speakers were Dr. Chas. man of the board of trustees of Tuskegee. F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O., and Dr. William Jay of New York, chair-

Booker Washington Furniture Sold

P.L.

Oct. 7-11-25

Tuskegee, Ala. (A. N. P.)—The entire contents of Booker T. Washington's famous home were put on sale here Wednesday, including the antique furniture, imported rugs and bric-a-brac of all kinds. The home and its furnishings were willed by the late educator to his two sons, David and Booker, Jr., and to his daughter, Portia.

Afro American

Criticism of the sale was heard on the ground that the public would have preferred to see the contents of the home preserved with the house.

Education—1925. I.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

4 Negro Pioneer

By George Foster Peabody

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
MARCH 10, 1925

SIXTY years ago the Negroes in America were themselves property. To-day they own more than a billion dollars' worth of property of their own. In sixty years this race has been transformed from 90 per cent illiteracy to 90 per cent literacy. From almost every point of view also the Negro has progressed more rapidly since slavery than any other race has ever progressed in a similar period in human history. And the more the reasons for this remarkable transformation are studied, the more credit must be given to two unique educational institutions—Hampton and Tuskegee.

The United States Department of the Interior has published at least three volumes largely filled with evidence of the influence of Hampton and Tuskegee on Negro progress in terms of abstract facts and figures. The United States Department of Agriculture reports abound in statistics on this subject. Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Coolidge have eulogized the remarkable results that these schools have accomplished, and the world's educators have described in terms of educational method the system by which these results have been brought about.

Again, some of the most conspicuous large-scale efforts for Negro progress, such as the creation of similar schools through the South and the United States Department of Agriculture Negro farm demonstration work, are based on Hampton-Tuskegee methods and are under the direction of Hampton-Tuskegee men.

Not a Matter of Statistics

But to define or interpret Hampton or Tuskegee methods or results in terms of statistics, or methods, or organizations is, as a famous educator has pointed out, "to leave the secret of its vitality undisclosed." The secret of Hampton-Tuskegee results lies rather in the fact that from the beginning it has been their aim to make every one of their thousands of students a "missionary," working for the uplift of his race in every available way or in whatever position in life he may occupy. And the story of the Hampton-Tuskegee contribution to Negro progress is to be found chiefly in the way individual Hampton and Tuskegee men and women have by their own work and example been a living force for progress in the everyday life and character of their community.

George D. Wharton left Hampton to teach a little one-room school in a scattered community in southern Virginia that was thirty miles from a railroad, eight miles from a postoffice, and without a church or store or even a name. His people lived in log cabins, chiefly of one room, with sometimes a loft. They were not permitted to own land and eked out an existence by hunting, cultivating little patches of rented land, and working during the season at 50 cents a day for white planters.

A Real Missionary

Officially young Wharton was merely the school teacher, but actually he was, in every fiber of his being, a "missionary" of the Hampton-Tuskegee idea. So he at once organized a Sunday-school and later a church, and as there was no one else to serve he studied nights and spent his vacation at a theological seminary in order to fit himself for the duties of pastor also.

It is a fundamental Hampton-Tuskegee principle that for a race so recently ignorant, poor and without basis for self-respect, owning land, living in a better home and systematic work toward material progress are the surest road to social, moral and spiritual progress. The young teacher burned to apply these principles, but he could not get land even for himself. So for years he had to be content with two little rented patches on which he labored—from 3 in the morning until school time on one and from school closing until 9 at night on the other—to work out principles of scientific agriculture as applied to local conditions in the hope that he could use them on a larger scale later.

A Start in Land Ownership

It was five years before the first break came, when a white planter, out of admiration for his faith and courage, sold him seventy-two acres on credit. But it was fifteen years more before he could get the first considerable acreage on which to begin to settle his people. This was 200 acres of cut-over land, regarded as worthless, but six families eagerly moved onto it. In order to insure their learning farming right, they were to farm as renters under Wharton's direction until they made enough out of the land itself for a reasonable first payment. They were then to put their profits into adequate homes, and barns, stock and equipment for diversified farming. It was only when they were thus established in independent comfort that payments on the land, other than interest, were to be resumed.

To-day all these six families own their farms outright and under Hampton-Tuskegee methods these 200 acres of supposedly worthless land have, in addition to supporting thirty-seven persons in comfort, produced crops which over a ten-year period have averaged $8,000 in cash returns a year.

It took thirty years of grueling work and dogged courage to lay the material foundations at Averett. But since then progress has been rapid and over 3,000 acres have been acquired and turned over by Rev. Wharton to his people—all on the same practical terms to insure sound farming methods, as the first.

Thus in a district where formerly no Negroes owned land to-day forty-one families of more than 250 individuals are prosperous, independent farm owners, and ten other families are comfortably established on land which they are well under way to owning.

Where formerly all the buildings within a radius of three miles of Averett could not have been insured for $2,000, to-day Negro-owned buildings within the same radius are insured for more than $100,000.

Advance in Education

As the community has prospered materially, three successive churches have been built, the last of which, now nearing completion, is an imposing brick structure which will bear comparison with the best rural churches.

Three successive schools have been built at Averett—the last being of the most improved "Rosenwald type." In addition Rev. Wharton has been the moving spirit in the establishing of a number of schools in neighboring communities, including the first county training school in this section.

The children of the community are not only receiving the best rural school education, but a large proportion go away, for at least a year or two, to agricultural or other training schools. In short, this community to-day consists of a homogeneous, prosperous, contented, God-fearing people who are recognized and respected by their white neighbors as good and valuable citizens. The president of the leading bank in the county says that the Averett development represents one of the biggest economic assets in the county. A dozen leading white men said: "Wharton's Negroes are respected everywhere as just as good citizens as anybody."

A leading official said: "If Virginia had fifty men like Wharton there wouldn't be any race problem in this state."

Tuskegee Alumni Form National Association

First Annual Meeting Held At Memphis With Delegates From 14 States

Memphis, Tenn.—The first annual meeting of the Tuskegee National Alumni Association convened in this city May 27 and 28. Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., president of the Association, called the meeting to order in the auditorium of the Second Congregational Church, at 9:30 o'clock, Wednesday morning, May 27.

After giving a brief outline as to the purpose, policy and program of the Association, and appointing special committees, the meeting was turned over to the register, Captain R. S. Darnaby. Registration completed, the delegates were again called to order and after singing the Tuskegee Song, and an invocation by Father E. McDuffy, from the Winsten-Salem, N. C., Association the welcome address was given for the Memphis Association by Dr. H. R. Hurston.

Among the speaker was R. S. Darnaby, editor of The Alumni Bulletin, the official organ of the Association who said, in part: "The Tuskegee Alumni Bulletin is the official voice of the largest Negro Alumni Association in the world, whose graduates are successful men and women in all walks of life. Our slogan for 1926 should be 3000 paid up subscribers for the Bulletin."

W. H. Holtzclaw, principal of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, spoke on "The Attitude of the Great Foundations toward Private Schools," and described the difficulty that private schools are experiencing in seeking aid from the various foundations and organized philanthropy.

A. J. Neely, registrar of Tuskegee Institute, and executive secretary of the Alumni Association, spoke on the subject, "How the Alumni Association might encourage Students in Scholarship Attainment and Mechanical Efficiency." He urged the delegates and the various local associations to discover talented students and those who sow potential athletic ability and communicate same to the director of the Athletic Department at Tuskegee Institute.

The evening session was held in the Avery Chapel A. M. E. Church and was addressed by B. M. Roddy; St. John Waddell, private secretary to Mayor Payne; Rev. A. L. DeMond, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, who gave welcome addresses on behalf on the Negro business and professional men the citizens of Memphis, and the Negro churches of Memphis, respectively. Response to the welcome addresses was made by Dr. Isaac Fisher, editor of The Fisk News, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Fisher said in part: "The Tuskegee graduates in whose name I accept these kindly words of welcome may fairly claim for themselves certain traits of character by which they are gengerally known. First, they are men and women of modest bearing who make almost no claims of leadership; they have been trained to do their work without noise and without seeking for very much praise. They have sought for service to those who needed it most. In the second place the Tuskegee gradautes have been souls who have willingly served in the quiet hamlet and towns and rural places of the South, even when the cities beckoned with all their pleasures and apparent ease of every business and vocation, or trade and profession."

Dr. G. Lake Imes, dean of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School, who came as a special representative of Dr. Moton, who was unavoidably detained, spoke for his chief. He said among other things: "The foundation of Tuskegee Institute as laid by Booker Washington was unique among educational institutions in America. There are three distinct elements that make Tuskegee unique. First, the distinguishing characteristics of Booker Washington were action, belief in white men—southern white men at that—and belief in Negroes. Where others thought of new things and dreamed new dreams, Booker Washington was the one man in a million to put them into action. His belief in Negroes is evidenced in the fact that he chose members of his own group as teachers and officers to occupy every position in connection with the administration of affairs at Tuskegee. Dr. Moton's coming to Tuskegee as its principal further services to confirm Booker Washington's prophecy concerning the executive ability and integrity of the members of his own race."

The Thursday morning and afternoon sessions were addresser by J. H. McGrew, regional secretary of the Y. M. C. A., John L. Webb, custodian for the Woodmen of Union, Hot Springs, Ark., and treasurer of the Alumni Association; Mrs. Helen Casey, Jeanes Supervisor, and others. The delegates in attendance represented fourteen states and eighteen cities from as far north as Detroit, far east as Winston-Salem, N. C., as far west as Chicago, as far South as New Orleans, La., as well as many other cities in between.

President Jesse O. Thomas, in his annual address, said among other things: "In 1921 when it was first suggested that the local Tuskegee Alumni Association innovative, the necessity or feasibility of such a first group of Negro men an dwomen, different parts of the country federatean undertaking found definite expression in the attitude of a great many people. That we were wise in changing the character of the organization I believe now there is no one who could be found to question. We are perhaps thea special committee. Greetings were received from R. S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, and acting President of such an enterprise. To attempt such a fashion as to require report in detail of the one nation-wide organization in the annual convention, grave suspicion relative to the motives of many of those who would

of the Hampton Alumni Association, as well as a communication directly from the association itself.

The next session of the convention will convene in Chicago June 10, 11, 1926 All of the day sessions of the convention were confined to the delegates, the evening sessions took on the form of inspirational mass meetings, both at the Avery Chapel A. M. E., and the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

The Alumni Association passed resolutions expressing its endorsement of Dr. Moton as head of Tuskegee Institute, and pledging its support to his administration.

OUR MIND STILL CHANGES

BELIEVING that the reading public is not interested in newspaper controversies, The Amsterdam News has always refrained from being a party to one. We seek none now, but we do desire to correct any erroneous impression which may have been gleaned after reading the editorial in the New York Age of last week, following our own editorial of the previous week commending Major Moton for his part in raising a five million dollar endowment fund for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes and recommending that he be awarded the Spingarn Medal.

THE AGE, IN PART, SAYS THAT:

More recently The Amsterdam News of this city announced on its first page, in a headline, that "Dr. Moton Rings True," while its back page carried an editorial in black face type crying, "Award Dr. Moton the Spingarn Medal." Coming from sources that have indulged in personal vilification of the Tuskegee principal and nearly all of his previous acts and motives, this change to fulsome eulogy is rather startling. As Dr. Moton has not changed either his actions nor his speeches since his opponents have changed their tune, the change must be in them.

It may be, to put a charitable construction on this sudden awakening, that the editors of these newspapers have just had their eyes opened at this late day to the great work that Dr. Moton has been doing, sometimes under unfavorable conditions. It may be that The Age was better informed as to his work than some of these other papers, or that it had a better understanding of the obstacles that Dr. Moton had to combat. The fact that his campaign for the Hampton-Tuskegee fund has resulted in millions of dollars as contributions may have opened the eyes of our contemporaries to the lasting character of his work. 4-25-25

The lesson to be drawn from this sudden awakening to the value of Dr .Moton's achieve-

[illegible] that our editors should not be too cocksure in their judgments and criticisms. These captious critics may have been following an old practice of ambitious editors, in seeking out the most conspicuous target in the shape of a public character and firing at it, in the hope of attracting a return shot that might draw attention to themselves. But there is a decent way of playing even that time-honored game. The editor may differ with his victim on questions of public policy, without converting his criticism into personal vilification or violent abuse, as some of Dr. Moton's critics have done.

So long as criticism is couched in parliamentary language and is a question of measures and not of personality, the critic can change his tune without inconsistency. Courtesy and the preservation of the amenities of civilized intercourse are more convincing in disagreement with a policy or an action than personal abuse. The sudden reversal of these editors in their treatment of Dr. Moton shows that they have either been asleep for some time, or that their previous criticisms were based on ignorance or malice.

FIRST: The comment published on the first page under the heading "Colorful News Movies," is contributed material which we publish each week, but which may or may not voice our own sentiments on this or any other question. We accept it for publication because, whether or not we agree with the writer, his column is always breezy, informative and in line with our policy to present not only two sides but all sides of a public question. Can the Age lay claim to any such policy?

NEXT: We have suffered no change of heart as regards Dr. Moton, have never sought to vilify him or any other person in public or private life, and still believe that the Veteran Hospital at Tuskegee now has an entire Negro personnel not because of him, but in spite of him. We were not afraid to voice our convictions at that time nor would we be ashamed to reverse our decision should any knowledge come to us to the contrary.

WE THANK GOD that we are still able to change our mind and live in the present without regard even to our own preconceived ideas of men or policies. Can the New York Age say as much?

Tuskegee Graduates Open 1st Annual Meeting in Memphis; Fourteen States Represented

Memphis, Tenn., May 27.—(Special to The Atlanta Independent.)—The first annual meeting of the Tuskegee National Alumni Association convened in this city May 27th and 28th. Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary of the National Urban League, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., who is president of the Association called the meeting to order in the auditorium of the Second Congregational Church, 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 27th. After giving a brief outline as to the purpose, policy and program of the Association, and appointing special committees, the meeting was turned over to the Registrar, Captain R. S. Darnaby, who registered the delegates. When the registration was completed, the delegates were again called to order and after singing three stanzas of the Tuskegee Song and invocation by Father E. McDuffy, delegate from the Winston-Salem, N. C. Association, the welcome address was given for the Memphis Association by Dr. H. R. Hurston The speakers of the morning and afternoon sessions were: R. S. Darnaby, Editor of the Alumni Bulletin, the official organ of the Association, who said in part; "The Tuskegee Alumni Bulletin is the official voice of the largest Negro Alumni Association in the world, whose graduates are successful men and women in all walks of life Our slogan for 1926 should be 3,000 paid up subscribers for the Bulletin."

W. H. Holtzclaw, Principal of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, who spoke on the "Attitude of the Great Foundations toward Private Schools," described the difficulty that private schools are experiencing in seeking aid from the various foundations and organized philanthropy.

A. J. Neely, Registrar of Tuskegee Institute and Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association who spoke on the subject, "How the Alumni Association might Encourage Students in Scholarship Attainment and Mechanical Efficiency." He also urged the delegates and the various local associations to discover talented students and those who show potential athletic ability and communicate same to the director of the Athletic Department at Tuskegee Institute.

The evening session was held in the Avery Chapel A. M. E. Church and was addressed by B. M. Rodgers; Honorable St. John Waddell, private secretary to Mayor Payne; Rev. A. L. DeMond, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, who gave welcome addresses on behalf of the Negro business and professional men, the citizens of Memphis, the Negro churches of Memphis respectively. Response to the welcome address was made by Dr. Isaac Fisher, Editor of the Fisk News, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Dean of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School who came as a special representative of Dr. Moton, who was unavoidably detained, spoke for his chief..

The Thursday morning and afternoon sessions were addressed by J. H. McGrew, Regional Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who gave some minute descriptions of the forces at work for inter-racial good-will and the contribution that Tuskegee men and women are making toward interracial cooperation; John L. Webb, Custodian for the Woodmen of Union, Hot Springs, Ark., and Treasurer of the Alumni Association, who spoke of the unexplored opportunities in the economic and social phase of human endeavor that beckon to the trained men and women; Mrs. Helen Casey, Jeanes Supervisor and others. The delegates in attendance represented fourteen states and eighteen cities from as far north as Detroit, far east as Winston-Salem, N. C., as far west as Chicago, as far South as New Orleans, La., as well as many other cities in between.

President Jesse O. Thomas in his annual address said among otherakin to suspicion relative to the motive, the necessity or feasibility[illegible]prise. We have, therefore, the re- [illegible]ility and opportunity thatfinite recommendations that were suggested that the local Tuskegee[illegible] of such an undertaking found defi-[illegible]sponsibility to us as trail-blazers to rea-referred to a special committee Alumni Association in [illegible]ervice and give support[illegible]Greetings were received from R. [illegible]ation in such a fashion as to re-[illegible]ter to our Alma Mater in[illegible]A. Abbott, Editor of the Chicago [illegible]pire representation by accredited[illegible]now there is[illegible]Defender and acting President of [illegible]delegates from each local to an[illegible]found to question. We are[illegible]per-and womenand the Hampton Alumni Association [illegible]annual convention, grave doubt[illegible]aps the first group of Negro[illegible]means to develop the world over as well as a communication direct[illegible]develop a more cordial andly from the association itself.

[illegible]fraternal fellowship among[illegible] The next session of the conven-[illegible]and women, graduates of an insti-[illegible]active fratc-

of the Hampton Alumni Association, as well as a communication directly from the association itself.

The next session of the convention will convene in Chicago June 10, 11, 1926 All of the day sessions of the convention were confined to the delegates, the evening sessions took on the form of inspirational mass meetings, both at the Avery Chapel A. M. E., and the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

The Almuni Association passed resolutions expressing its endorsement of Dr. Moton as head of Tuskegee Institute, and pledging its support to his administration

OUR MIND STILL CHANGES

BELIEVING that the reading public is not interested in newspaper controversies, The Amsterdam News has always refrained from being a party to one. We seek none now, but we do desire to correct any erroneous impression which may have been gleaned after reading the editorial in the New York Age of last week, following our own editorial of the previous week commending Major Moton for his part in raising a five million dollar endowment fund for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes and recommending that he be awarded the Spingarn Medal.

THE AGE, IN PART, SAYS THAT:

More recently The Amsterdam News of this city announced on its first page, in a headline, that "Dr. Moton Rings True." while its back page carried an editorial in black face type crying, "Award Dr. Moton the Spingarn Medal." Coming from sources that have indulged in personal vilification of the Tuskegee principal and nearly all of his previous acts and motives, this change to fulsome eulogy is rather startling. As Dr. Moton has not changed either his actions nor his speeches since his opponents have changed their tune, the change must be in them.

It may be, to put a charitable construction on this sudden awakening, that the editors of these newspapers have just had their eyes opened at this late day to the great work that Dr. Moton has been doing, sometimes under unfavorable conditions. It may be that The Age was better informed as to his work than some of these other papers, or that it had a better understanding of the obstacles that Dr. Moton had to combat. The fact that his campaign for the Hampton-Tuskegee fund has resulted in millions of dollars as contributions may have opened the eyes of our contemporaries to the lasting character of his work.

The lesson to be drawn from this sudden awakening to the value of Dr. Moton's achieve-

...hat our editors should not be too cocksure in their judgments and criticisms. These captious critics may have been following an old practice of ambitious editors, in seeking out the most conspicuous target in the shape of a public character and firing at it, in the hope of attracting a return shot that might draw attention to themselves. But there is a decent way of playing even that time-honored game. The editor may differ with his victim on questions of public policy, without converting his criticism into personal vilification or violent abuse, as some of Dr. Moton's critics have done.

So long as criticism is couched in parliamentary language and is a question of measures and not of personality, the critic can change his tune without inconsistency. Courtesy and the preservation of the amenities of civilized intercourse are more convincing in disagreement with a policy or an action than personal abuse. The sudden reversal of these editors in their treatment of Dr. Moton shows that they have either been asleep for some time, or that their previous criticisms were based on ignorance or malice.

FIRST: The comment published on the first page under the heading "Colorful News Movies," is contributed material which we publish each week, but which may or may not voice our own sentiments on this or any other question. We accept it for publication because, whether or not we agree with the writer, his column is always breezy, informative and in line with our policy to present not only two sides but all sides of a public question. Can the Age lay claim to any such policy?

NEXT: We have suffered no change of heart as regards Dr. Moton, have never sought to vilify him or any other person in public or private life, and still believe that the Veteran Hospital at Tuskegee now has an entire Negro personnel not because of him, but in spite of him. We were not afraid to voice our convictions at that time nor would we be ashamed to reverse our decision should any knowledge come to us to the contrary.

WE THANK GOD that we are still able to change our mind and live in the present without regard even to our own preconceived ideas of men or policies. Can the New York Age say as much?

Tuskegee Graduates Open 1st Annual Meeting in Memphis; Fourteen States Represented

Memphis, Tenn., May 27.—(Special to The Atlanta Independent.)—The first annual meeting of the Tuskegee National Alumni Association convened in this city May 27th and 28th. Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary of the National Urban League, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., who is president of the Association called the meeting to order in the auditorium of the Second Congregational Church, 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 27th. After giving a brief outline as to the purpose, policy and program of the Association, and appointing special committees, the meeting was turned over to the Registrar, Captain R. S. Darnaby, who registered the delegates. When the registration was completed, the delegates were again called to order and after singing three stanzas of the Tuskegee Song and invocation by Father E. McDuffy, delegate from the Winston-Salem, N. C. Association, the welcome address was given for the Memphis Association by Dr. H. R. Hurston. The speakers of the morning and afternoon sessions were: R. S. Darnaby, Editor of the Alumni Bulletin, the official organ of the Association, who said in part; "The Tuskegee Alumni Bulletin is the official voice of the largest Negro Alumni Association in the world, whose graduates are successful men and women in all walks of life. Our slogan for 1926 should be 3,000 paid up subscribers for the Bulletin."

W. H. Holtzclaw, Principal of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, who spoke on the "Attitude of the Great Foundations toward Private Schools," described the difficulty that private schools are experiencing in seeking aid from the various foundations and organized philanthropy.

A. J. Neely, Registrar of Tuskegee Institute and Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association who spoke on the subject, "How the Alumni Association might Encourage Students in Scholarship Attainment and Mechanical Efficiency." He also urged the delegates and the various local associations to discover talented students and those who show potential athletic ability and communicate same to the director of the Athletic Department at Tuskegee Institute.

The evening session was held in the Avery Chapel A. M. E. Church and was addressed by R. M. Roddy; Honorable St. John Waddell, private secretary to Mayor Payne; Rev. A. L. DeMond, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, who gave welcome addresses on behalf of the Negro business and professional men, the citizens of Memphis, the Negro churches of Memphis respectively. Response to the welcome address was made by Dr. Isaac Fisher, Editor of the Fisk News, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Dean of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School who came as a special representative of Dr. Moton, who was unavoidably detained, spoke for his chief..

The Thursday morning and afternoon sessions were addressed by J. H. McGrew, Regional Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who gave some minute descriptions of the forces at work for inter-racial good-will and the contribution that Tuskegee men and women are making toward interracial cooperation; John L. Webb, Custodian for the Woodmen of Union, Hot Springs, Ark., and Treasurer of the Alumni Association, who spoke of the unexplored opportunities in the economic and social phase of human endeavor that beckon to the trained men and women; Mrs. Helen Casey, Jeanes Supervisor and others. The delegates in attendance represented fourteen states and eighteen cities from as far north as Detroit, far east as Winston-Salem, N. C., as far west as Chicago, as far South as New Orleans, La., as well as many other cities in between.

President Jesse O. Thomas in his annual address said among other things: "In 1921 when it was first motive, the necessity or feasibility of suggested that the local Tuskegee Alumni Association in different parts of the country federate themselves into one nation-wide organization in such a fashion as to require representation by accredited delegates from each local to annual convention, grave doubt as to the attitude of the Tuskegee men and women to attempt such an enterprise. We have, therefore, the responsibility and opportunity that were given to us as trail-blazers to render a special service and give support to our Alma Mater in a fashion as will increase its usefulness to men and women the world over as well as a communication direct and cordial and fraternal fellowship among graduates of an institution. The next session of the conven-

Education - 1925. II.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on,

tion will convene in Chicago June 10, 11, 1926. All of the day sessions of the Convention were confined to Celebration, the evening sessions took on the form of inspirational meetings, both at the Avery Chapel A. M. E., and the Metropolitan Baptist Church. It was difficult to find a seat, the buildings were crowded to their capacity.

Independent 6-4-25

APR 24 1925

WORK OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE LAUDED

United States Health Department Official Speaks to Students and Faculty

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 23.—Special to The Advertiser.—Teachers and students of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute gathered in the institute chapel Thursday afternoon, to welcome and to hear Dr. William Charles White, of the United States Department of Health, Washington, D. C., who arrived here today.

Dr. White visited the departments of the institute and also the United States Veterans' bureau hospital, No. 91. In his short address to the students and teachers this afternoon, he praised the work of Tuskegee institute, and of Dr. Moton, declaring that Tuskegee graduates and Hampton graduates were doing much to improve conditions in the communities in which they settled.

Referring to the government hospital, Dr. White pointed out that he had visited 12 of the 20 hospitals erected since the war and that he had found none better conducted than Number 91, of which Colonel J. H. Ward is the medical officer in charge. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, accompanied Dr. White.

On page twenty-one of the little booklet of the Tuskegee Institute Bulletin dealing in the present issue with the "Principal's Annual Report," many surprising things are to be observed. Here we find Principal Moton releasing to the world the propaganda that the National Negro Business League and its ramifications were part of the work of Tuskegee Institute last year. It has been the general opinion that the "Business League" was the work and accomplishment of the business men who compose it, and that it was an independent organization functioning unhampered from the Tuskegee influence, but Moton says no. He also states that the National Negro Finance Corporation "with an authorized capital of one million dollars," although the authorization for the million has not meant the realization of one thousand, has received the support of the leading financiers of the country. In other words, Moton states that the Finance Corporation of black men is subsidized by the same sinister capitalistic influences that have made him the arch Uncle Tom of America. Keep your eye on Moton and Tuskegee. Dr. Ward, head of the Jim Crow Veterans' hospital, is now under fire because of this so-called Tuskegee influence. Hold up your head and think as a free man and you cannot countenance the "Tuskegee influence."

Fred Moore, decrepit editor of the New York Age, wishes to engage us in argument in regards Dr. "Run Robert Moton." This newspaper has outlined its difference with Moton in positive fashion. His speech to the black soldiers in France, his comment upon the eviction of one of his relatives from a Pullman in the South and his beggarly, Uncle Tom tactics before the American white people speak for themselves and Mr. Moore can defend them if he sees fit. While Howard and other institutions of higher education are suffering for want of funds and while the ears are being lowered in the face of young black boys at the large white universities Moton sallies forward from his southern bastions and cries "Give Tuskegee funds, it will solve the race problem." Fred Moore approves of such propaganda and his paper after thirty years still remains in the same intellectual and economic rut. Moore is evidently suffering from "senile dementia" sometimes called second childhood and his gibberish smacks more of tomfoolery than intellectual honesty.

CHATTANOOGA TENN. TIMES

Tuskegee Assn. to Hold Founder's Day Exercises

The Tuskegee Association, made up of graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute, residing in Harlem, will hold its annual founder's day exercises, commemorating the establishment of Tuskegee Institute by Booker T. Washington, this afternoon at the Metropolitan Baptist Church. Addresses will be made by graduates of Tuskegee. Dr. Henry H. Proctor, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church of Brooklyn, will speak.

Tuskegee Institute was founded 43 years ago. It began in a chicken coop with one pupil. Today it has over 116 buildings, a faculty of 241, owns property valued at over $2,000,000, and has a student body of 2,000. The school is one of the largest for the technical training of colored men and women.

APR 19 1925

SOUTH'S RACE PROBLEM AGAIN TO BE SOLVED

NEW YORK, April 17.—Dr. Horace D. Taft, brother of Chief Justice William Howard Taft, said tonight in an address at the Plymouth Congregational church, Brooklyn, that final solution of the race problem in the south is in sight. He based his statement, he said, on widespread co-operation between the whites and the negroes, observed in a recent trip to Tuskegee institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE COLLEGE PRAISED BY BRANDON.

New York, May 19.—Alabama has no negro problem, as that state is helping negroes solve their own problems by providing educational institutions, such as Tuskegee Institute, declared Governor W. W. Brandon, of Alabama, in an address at the "Alabama Day" reception held today at the Southern Industrial exhibition in the Grand Central palace.

Governor Brandon said that his native state was a leader, not only in agriculture and industry, but also in education, pointing to the fact that many countries throughout the entire world are following Alabama's example in furnishing industrial education, such as is given at Tuskegee, for the negroes in their midst. He asserted that the exhibit under direction of Professor W. Carver, of Tuskegee institute, at the Grand Central palace served to show the remarkable resources to be found in the south, that recently have been discovered by Dr. Carver.

Charles Winter Wood, field secretary of Tuskegee institute, said that the south had produced three great geniuses among the negroes in Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee; his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, and Professor Carver, whose research work has aroused widespread comment among scientists. He said that the white people of north and south had joined hands in giving their support to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund campaign to raise $5,000,000 for these two institutions to enable them to increase their work and broaden their field of influence.

TUSKEGEE GRADS HOLD BIG MEET IN MEMPHIS

Memphis, Tenn., May 28.—The first annual meeting of the Tuskegee General Alumni Asociation opened here yesterday at the Second Congregational church.

The meeting was called to order by Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the Urban League, who is president of the association. The evening session was held in Avery chapel. This is the first annual meeting of this association and delegates from 12 states and 17 cities were present, representing many of the outstanding social workers, business and professional men and women in this country.

Dr. H. R. Hurston of Memphis gave the official welcome for the local association. Other speakers at the morning and afternoon sessions were R. [illegible] Darnaby, editor of the Tuskegee Alumni Bulletin, Tuskegee Institute Ala., who said that the Tuskegee Alumni Bulletin is the "voice" of the largest colored alumni in the country, whose graduates are successful men and women in all walks of life.

W. H. Holtzclaw, principal of the Utica Institute, spoke on the attitude of the great foundations toward private schools, showing that almost all the foundations are friendly towards these enterprises, but that one or two of the most important of them are somewhat skeptical as to the ultimate outcome of education as dispensed at these schools; still they are contributing of their funds.

He stated that one of the great foundations positively refuses to contribute to private school education except in cases of emergency. A. J. Neely, registrar of Tuskegee Institute and executive secretary of the association, spoke on "How the Alumni Association Might Encourage Students in Scholarship Attainment and Mechanical Efficiency." Among other things he said the association could through its local associations discover talented students and those who show potential athletic ability and communicate same to the director of the athletic department at Tuskegee Institute.

Tells of Foundation

The evening meetings were addressed by B. M. Roddy of Memphis, the mayor, Rowlett Paine, and Rev. A. L. DeMond, pastor of the Second Congregational church.

Responses to the welcome addresses were made by Dr. Isaac Fisher, editor of the Fisk News, Nashville, Tenn., Dr. G. Lake Imes, dean of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School, Tuskegee, who spoke for Dr. R. R. Moton, who was unavoidably detained.

The foundations of Tuskegee Institute as laid by Booker T. Washington were unique among educational institutions in America. The first principle of Tuskegee Institute is action. Booker Washington had a genius for constructive action. Dr. Imes said, "This was a distinguishing characteristic with him. Many think of his words and ideas as new and original, but in actual fact this was not so. The idea of industrial education was put into practice long before he came on the field. But where others thought of new things and dreamed new processes Booker Washington was the one man in a million to put

them into action; and he put them into action on a grander scale and with greater effectiveness than any man of his time.

Education — 1925.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Survey Shows Distribution of Students in Trades

Each year, in the Department of Mechanical Industries, the matter of transferring students from one division to another comes up for adjustment. The situation is given careful study and consideration both by the instructors of the department and the director. As far as possible an attempt is made to permit the student to enter the trade of his choice.

Some time ago the director decided to have a survey made of the department, in order to ascertain the facts in the case. Mr. Marcus J. Greene made a survey of the department, which gives the distribution of the students, the number wanting to be transferred and the trades to which they desire to enter.

The following divisions have the enrollment indicated, with no student wanting to be transferred:

Auto Mechanics, 72; Applied Electricity, 35; Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, 15; Blacksmithing, 23; Brickmasonry, 96; Bookkeeping, 4; Carpentry, 88; Printing, 43; Power Plant, 28; Shoemaking, 34; Sheet Metal, 25; Tailoring, 55; Plumbing, 57.

The Harnessmaking Division has an enrollment of 19, two of whom want to be transferred, one to Auto Mechanics and the other to Sheet Metal. The Machine Shop twenty-five enrolled, eight of whom want to be transferred to Auto Mechanics, three to Applied Electricity; one to Brickmasonry, one to Bookkeeping and one to Sheet Metal.

Painting Division, sixteen enrolled. One wanted to be transferred to Auto Mechanics.

Repair Division, twenty-seven enrolled five wanted to be transferred to Auto Mechanics, one to Blacksmithing, two to Printing and one to Tailoring.

The total enrollment of the department is 662. Of this number, 25 wanted to be transferred, and 15 of the twenty-five wanted to be transferred to Auto Mechanics.

PROTEST "DARKEY" SONGS

HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE SELL FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE

(Afro-American, Baltimore, March 7, 1925.)

In the face of the constant efforts of thinking Colored people to teach white people not to refer to them as "darkies," it is something of a shock to listen to the quartets from Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes broadcasting over the radio songs of the South in which the word "Darkey" occurs.

It is pretty hard to believe that these quartets, made up of professional singers, ancient alumni of the two schools, represent the thought or the attitude of the great student body of Hampton and Tuskegee, the splendid faculty, or the rank and file of the alumni. Both schools are turning out men and women who are as upstanding and self-respecting as any schools of America.

It seems charitable to assume that the singers were thoughtless, that they are so anxious in the campaign to sing five million dollars out of the pockets of white New Yorkers, that they were willing to compromise on the question of self-respect.

Little did they think what impression their thoughtlessness made upon millions of listeners-in. They could not have foreseen that Good Housekeeping Magazine would use their example as a justification for sending out "Darkey Valentines," or that thousands of other Negro listeners-in would feel humiliated by the simpler brethren from the South.

Five million, a lot of money, a useful endowment, after all is nothing but a mes of pottage. We believe the soul of Hampton and Tuskegee is worth more.

Dr. Moton Praises B. T. Washington

Dr. Wile and Mrs. Wilcox Also Speak at Educational Meeting

Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, principal speaker at an educational mass meeting held at Abyssinia Baptist Church Sunday afternoon, eulogized Booker T. Washington, his predecessor. "Along with the great educators of the world—Aristotle, Plato, Froebel"—he said, "we must place Brooker T. Washington. Not another man has so influenced education in this country as he."

"Booker T. Washington believed in all kinds of education, fitting his students at Tuskegee for the life they were to lead," he said.

Washington's ideal, said Dr. Moton, was the highest ideal of all, namely, love. Tuskegee Institute, he said, is bringing about a better understanding between the races through education.

Dr. Moton is in the city in the interest of the endowment fund being raised on behalf of Tuskegee and Hampton institutes. The amount sought is $8,000,000, of which all but one and a half million has been raised. Of this sum he said Mr. Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Co. gave $2,000,000, on the condition that the remaining $6,000,000 be raised by Dec. 31, 1925.

The colored people throughout the country had been assessed $30,000,000.

Dr. Moton said that he pointed out to the directors of the campaign that this was too small a sum, and since then it has been increased to half a million dollars. Mrs. Leila Walker Wilson has pledged $25,000 and a colored man in Boston $3,000. Hampton and Tuskegee graduates are being asked to give $100 each.

Other speakers were Dr. Ira S. Wile, former commissioner of the Board of Education, and Mrs. William Wilcox, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Chas. Roberts acted as chairman and the benediction was offered by the Rev. Emanuel Bolden.

The famous Hampton quartette with its spirituals was the hit of the afternoon.

If Perry and Moton Team

Herman E. Perry is a far-seeing, keen-minded business and financial genius whose rise in the life insurance business was both meteoric and marvelous, in that he entered a field backed by small capital and, seemingly crowded with insurance companies with capitalization so enormous as to appear to any but the stoutest hearted individuals unsurmountable barriers to men contemplating entering the life insurance field. But Perry was made of sterner stuff and he went about forming the Standard Life Insurance Company which prospered from the start, and which ultimately became one of the greatest financial institutions in Georgia and giving employment to several hundred race men and women. Success in that venture gave inspiration and encouragement to expand into other business fields.

Several building associations, grocery systems and laundries were developed by Perry and they, like the Standard Life, rapidly grew in size and volume of business and financial returns, and Perry developed into the millionaire class.

Recently Perry's many business ventures felt the pressure which the wave of hard times inflicted on the whole country, and became involved in distress. Need for a very large sum of ready cash which was not forthcoming placed Perry in a tight position. There were billions of capital which could have helped Perry out of his difficulties—but his many ventures and surprising success was the universal subject of comment, jealous lust.

Great financial powers to whom he appealed for a loan refused aid and finally just when Perry was about to be lifted out of his troubles, the aid was dashed to earth. But there is yet chance and time to save him, and it be brought about with the co-operation of Maj. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee and president of the National Negro Business League.

Moton, in every way fitted and in a position which commands tremendous resources, if he were to team with Perry, would ere long, not only restore the Standard Life and its many other auxiliary to sound bases and ascendency, but the co-operating unity would make them the greatest financial Negro kings in the world.

The Enterprise hopes that Perry and Moton will unite their forces and show to the world that Negro brains, talents capacities and to cope with any situation.

The above is the way The Chicago Enterprise sees the situation. Now as this plantation paper sees it from this distance in the Delta of Mississippi, **we think Dr. Moten had better be careful who he yokes up with, and in fact, if he will continue to be able to keep Tuskegee Institute a successful going concern as Booker Washington left it, we believe it will take his whole time. Now, for the sake of Tuskegee Institute should the intriguers succeed in swelling his head and get him to yoke up with them in activities altogether foreign to the activities of Tuskegee Institute then the trustees should call his hand and let him choose between serving Tuskegee and Tuskegee alone or "if Perry and Moten team," or if Moten teams with any business venture. If he serves Tuskegee well he will have all he can do. Mr. Washington at all times steered clear of entangling alliances and would never let his great name and great influence be used to foster wildcat schemes.**

He only allowed himself to be used once and that was to his own sorrow and the sorrow of the race. Had the Alabama Penny Savings Bank been unable to get the money to build that big building it would have stayed in its own building and would be a going creditable concern to the race to this day. Doctor Moten, take the advice of a plantation editor and team work only with Tuskegee Institute.

Baltimoreans Comment

On "Darkey" Songs

Do you approve of broadcastinquestion. As for the older folk, theysongs containing the word "darkknow that color means nothing, that ey?" The following Baltimoreanthe term is one of antebellum cushere express their views: tom and has no real place in real Americanism, but **Do The Children?**"

"Darkey" Alright in Song —Eva A. Jessye, director, Dixie Ju-

"I think if we are to sing for bilee Singers.
white audiences and are requested to
sing the melodies that might hav **School Principal Disapproves**
been used in them, I think "The outstanding contribution of
we shouldn't be so narrow as to not the Negro, to modern civilization is
sing them. If we are to choos his music, as represented by the
our own song for a program I would plantation melodies' and 'spirituals.
choose some other race melodies, a "The greater the publicity of this
there are such a large collection of fact, the greater the knowledge on
race songs to select from."—Mrs part of all peoples of the sim-
Alethya Henson, 2017 McCulloh St plicity, beauty, and power of the music of the Negro.

Miss Neal Disapproves "I object to the term 'darkey' when used in an ordinary story as referring to the Negro, but I know that the intentional omission of any word, and substitution there, for modern term, robs the song of its original meaning and historical value."—Mr. George A. Owen, principal of Booker Washington School.

The Negro spirituals are songs that every American Negro should hear and appreciate. The radio can and should be used to broadcast them, and as for songs using the word "darkey," I think should not be used, as I never did like that word."—Miss Gertrude Neal, 531 Hoffman street.

Dr. Morley Objects

The Dr. J. O. Morley, of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, on being asked his opinion whether Negro musical clubs or organizations should sing "darkey" songs over the radio, replied that the terms "darkie," "nigger" and "coon" were and are used by the prejudiced white man as a term of depreciation, scorn and is meant to debase the Negro. The white man is of the opinion that such a term used by ourselves, one to the other is highly censurabel when in reference to the Negro.

Alright, Says Mr. Waller

"I am heartily in accord with the manner in which the plantation melodies are being sung. Any change would tend to spoil what they portray."—G. Russell Waller, Jr.

Minister Opposes

"I don't think our people should sing such songs over the radio, or in white audiences. It seems so humiliating to the Negro race.'

No, Says Afro Critic

"Darkey" and kindred words belong to the ante-bellum era, and are not used in the best circles. The Negro of today is rapidly shedding the mantle of servility, and humiliating references contained in the lyrics of "Old Kentucky Home" and "Suwanee River" are not conducive to the establishment of proper ideals for the present generation and posterity.

"We don't like to be called or referred to as 'darkies,' and why refer to our selves as 'darkies' in songs, the other races. I don't approve of any songs having the word 'darky in them."—Rev. R. S. W. Thomas, pastor, John Wesley M. E. Church

"Kike," "wop," "hunky" and other terms have been expurgated by other groups as being offensive. No matter what the monetary consideration obtained it does not compensate for the debasing influence of these terms.

The above songs were not written by Negroes, and do not express the inner thoughts of the race. There are enough beautiful spirituals to go around without singers having to resort to those above.—Kennard Williams.

Think It Alright

"I think its alright to sing the plantation songs with the word "darkey" in them, because I am of the opinion that it is the melodies of the songs that appeal to both our people and the white people rather than the words. Most of us sing these songs with our hearts and minds on the melody and not even thinking of the words. —Mrs. M L. Banfield, 2019 Madison avenue.

Does Not Approve

"The term 'darkey' is not degrading, but uncomplimentary, as one would say, 'A black, happy-go-lucky sort of chap who is not to be taken seriously.' I do not approve of the word, chiefly because of the opinion it gives the black children of themselves and the white children of their darker brothers. As a subtle, but potent influence that can mold the sentiment of the young generation of both races, it is not to be regarded as foolishness to raise this

THE HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE QUARTETTES.

THERE is a great uproar in the city of Baltimore over the broadcasting of Darkey songs by the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes Quartettes for the amusement and entertainment of the White American public. We have always been opposed to the degredation of the lyrics of the race for public entertainment. These songs are the soulful expressions of a people crushed beneath the heel of bondage. They express the hopes and aspirations of an humble folk that looked Godward for an amelioration of their condition.

The captive Jews in Babylon refused to sing their native songs for the entertainment of the vulgar and voluptuous Babylonians. They had too deep regard for the traditions of their race, and too reverent a feeling for their inner experiences to vocalize them in songs for profit or amusement. It is to be hoped that Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes will eliminate from their programs those numbers that make for race humiliation and contumely. A more honorable method for raising money can be devised.

THE HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE QUARTETTES.

THERE is a great uproar in the city of Baltimore over the broadcasting of Darkey songs by the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes Quartettes for the amusement and entertainment of the White American public. We have always been opposed to the degredation of the lyrics of the race for public entertainment. These songs are the soulful expressions of a people crushed beneath the heel of bondage. They express the hopes and aspirations of an humble folk that looked Godward for an amelioration of their condition.

The captive Jews in Babylon refused to sing their native songs for the entertainment of the vulgar and voluptuous Babylonians. They had too deep regard for the traditions of their race, and too reverent a feeling for their inner experiences to vocalize them in songs for profit or amusement. It is to be hoped that Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes will eliminate from their programs those numbers that make for race humiliation and contumely. A more honorable method for raising money can be devised.

MARCH 2, 1925

Last Night on the Radio—*By Pioneer*

The radio success of the Hampton singers encouraged their dusky brothers from Tuskegee to present a similar program from WJZ last night. The ever-poignant folk songs, swelling once more on the air, provided the most appropriate of possible conclusions to a Sunday evening. "Heaven," "Roll, Jordan" and "Go Down, Moses," whose fervent choruses must express to negroes the essence of their own problem, were sung in sumptuous harmony, full and sweet as a pipe organ.

This quartet, with the tenor instead of the bass prevailing, is somewhat lighter in timbre than the Hampton group. It is more natural, if less artful, and permits recitative to lighten the rather somber melodies. In our enthusiasm for the folk songs we regretted the irrelevant note introduced by "Mammy's Little Boy."

On a day such as yesterday, when the rain constrained every one except ducks and geese to stay indoors, sensible people must have waited with more than usual impatience for the weekly program of Roxy through WEAF and six other stations. One wistful lady of our acquaintance murmured that the Sabbath had seemed fully a fortnight long, and she, alas! had no radio to comfort her in the evening. We, however, rushed to our office with quite abnormal alacrity to receive the first foolish sounds of Roxy's good evening.

By that time the rain had stopped and the dampness dulled our reception only a little. As usual, there were surprises in store for us from that quarter. One of these was Margaret Magee, the whistling girl, who blew thrills and roundelays with the conviction that she, at least, would not come to a bad end. Prior to her birdlike talent, we were introduced to the firm, deep basso of Helkenstein Mason a new "gangster," who sang "In Nature," and a rolling aria from "Robin Hood."

Another unexpected presence was that of the composer, Charles Wake field Cadmon, whom Roxy, with delicious informality, addressed as "Charley." Mr. Cadmon accompanied Caroline Andrews in "Amy's Song" from his own opera.

Of the instrumental numbers, we noted the skillful violin of Dr. Ormandy in a Canzonetta, and the limpid fingerplay of Julia Glass in Ravel's "Frolic of the Waters."

* * *

The program by Joseph Knecht and his diminutive symphony was chosen and performed through WJZ with the usual savoir faire. The romantic horns of the prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin," the poetic flutes of the overture to Schubert's "Rosamunda" were offset by aromatic variations on the "Turkey in the Straw." In Tchaikovsy's concerto in D flat minor, the soloist of the evening (was the name Casova?) revealed an ardent quality of tone such as we have not yet found in the supple technicalities of Julis Glass.

* * *

Criticisms still pour in concerning our brief greeting from the microphone of WMAC on February 22. One particularly vicious bit comes to us from a writer who, somewhat ironically styles himself (or herself) "Fair Play." He (or she) addresses the epistle to Mrs., Miss or Mr. Pioneer, asserting that we had perfectly maintained our incognito on the air. This is an opinion which we ourselves expressed a week ago, and we are glad to find our sentiments echoed by our readers. It is a matter for pride, rather than chagrin. Not every voice can be trusted to conceal the identity of its owner!

Education—1925
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Attempt To Centralize Negro Learning Seen In Tuskegee Move

Prominent Member of National Medical Association Exposes Alleged Effort to Eventually Check Appropriations of Other Race Schools

NEW YORK, July 30.—An article appearing in a local newspaper recently, to the effect that an effort was being made to acquire control of the Veterans' Hospital by Tuskegee Institute, is not finding favor with the National Medical Association. This association seems to feel that there is an evident desire on the part of the "powers that be" at Tuskegee to eventually centralize all Negro education at the southern school.

When interviewed by a Courier reporter Tuesday, a man prominent in the National Medical Association, gave out the following statement:

"I have just noticed that an attempt is to be made to link up the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee with Tuskegee Institute.

"I am not sure whether you are aware or not, but it is a fact the charge was freely made in the beginning that the purpose of the authorities at Tuskegee in having the hospital there, was to eventually have control over it, and that the trouble over the personnel in conducting the hospital was primarily due to Mr. Moton's effort to dictate the policy of the institution.

"The gist of the recent scandal was the purpose, evidently, for somebody to indicate that the real management was not in the hands of Dr. Ward, but was being largely exercised by Tuskegee.

"Personally, I am wondering if such an arrangement is going to be for the best interest of hospital, and the best interest of the men who are to serve there. The dominating passion of Tuskegee is to centralize all Negro activities at that place, and to make it appear that the source of everything that is good for the Negro originates there. This not only increases the prestige of the institution, but it increases the prestige of the principal. All of the activities which are allowed to function from Tuskegee increase the dominance of that place, and the dominance of Tuskegee, as you well know, has reacted very unfavorably against our other institutions, like Howard, Lincoln and Fisk.

"I cannot see why Tuskegee should put forward a proposition which does not help, and I do not see any particular advantage in this instance. It may be there is some well concealed attempt, as was intimated some time ago, to very soon establish a Medical School at Tuskegee. With its present Collegiate course at Tuskegee with its large Preparatory classes, Agriculture classes and then a Medical School and then a large hospital, Tuskegee would be in a position to completely dominate Negro education; and it is easy to foresee that if a Medical School is ever established at Tuskegee we can say goodbye to Howard University, because no appropriation will ever be gotten through Congress for a Medical School in the North as long as there is one at a favored spot like Tuskegee.

FAMOUS SINGERS OF TUSKEGEE TO VISIT THIS CITY

Spartanburg, S. C., Sun
JUL 25 1925

Six Students Are Now Engaged in Annual Tour of the Country.

The Tuskegee Institute Singers, students of the famous institution founded by the late Booker T. Washington, will appear at the Silver Hill Methodist church in Spartanburg next Tuesday evening, July 28, in a program designed to attract both white and colored lovers of music.

The Tuskegee students, of whom six are now engaged in making an annual tour over the country, have appeared before audiences in all sections of the United States and have often received requests to pay a return visit.

Rev. J. F. Greene, pastor of Silver Hill church, is delighted over having arranged for the Tuskegee singers to come to Spartanburg and he has extended an invitation to all white people who enjoy good music to hear the concert next Tuesday night. The program will open at 8:30 o'clock and numerous new songs as well as old favorites will be sung by the Tuskegee students.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JULY 7, 1925

GIVING IN GOOD CAUSE

That the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund is in a fair way to be fully subscribed is good news. With $12,000,000 of the $15,000,000 required to make the EASTMAN $2,000,000 available, the full sum should be forthcoming within the stipulated time. The endowment will open to these two institutions additional fields of usefulness to the colored race.

There are about 11,000,000 of negro race in the United States. The progress that has been made by a very large section of this colored population within a few years has been notable. While it is true that the migration from South to North has played an important part in this advance, colored men entering the trades, business and professions in increasing numbers, and with increasing success, Hampton and Tuskegee have well earned credit for helping the race to a better economic position in the South, where it is now a considerable property-owning agricultural factor.

Such problem as our colored people may have once presented seems to be in a fair way to be solved by themselves, now that they have firmly grasped the essential principle that they must work out their own destiny.

We are coming to have a distinct colored life, with its own business and professional leaders, its own social organization, and a constantly improving standard of morals and general living. The Hampton-Tuskegee endowment will lend new impetus to this edifying effort of the colored race toward finding itself.

Tuskegee Awards Diplomas to Its Summer Grads

Tuskegee Inst., Aug. 19. (A. N. P.)—Sixty teachers from various parts of the South were presented diplomas and certificates in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel when the closing exercises of the second term of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School were held. Fifty-eight were awarded certificates at the close of the first half July 2nd making a grand total of 118 graduates from the summer school this year. Including the summer school enrollment, the vocational agriculture students, the Smith-Hughes workers, the Children's House Training School, the total number of persons who came to Tuskegee directly for instruction this summer was 1042.

DR. R. R. MOTON ENTERS BRADY CLINIC HERE

Tuskegee Head After General Breakdown Consults Hopkins Specialist

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL HEAD IS COMPANION

Physical Examination Completed Wednesday. Trip Abroad Advised

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, was admitted as a patient at Brady Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Friday.

He was accompanied to this city by Dr. Eugene Dibble, head of Tuskegee Hospital and personal physician to Dr. Moton. That the Tuskegee head who succeeded Booker T. Washington as principal of the largest and most famous industrial school in the world had suffered a general breakdown and was confined to his home on the school grounds was announced in an exclusive dispatch to the AFRO-AMERICAN two weeks ago.

Dr. Moton was compelled to miss the meeting of the Trustee Board in New York. For the first time the principal has been absent from a Trustee Board meeting since the death of Booker T. Washington. He was also absent from the National Y. M. C. A. Council in Washington recently but was reelected to the executive board.

According to Dr. Dibble, Dr. Moton is suffering from a general breakdown with kidney involvement.

As his personal physician I regard the responsibility of prognosis in his case as too severe for me to shoulder alone and therefore advised him to consult Dr. Hugh Young here, who is one of the country's most widely known specialists.

"Already since leaving Tuskegee where no one could see him on business there has been a change for the better. Physical examination will be completed Wednesday and we have advised that he take a long rest and trip abroad to the Bermuda or Bahama Islands.

"Dr. Young has authorized the announcement that so far he has found nothing serious and that a complete recovery is expected."

Dr. Moton is in Room 2 of Brady Clinic and since his arrival in the city visitors have been refused permission to see him.

AFRICAN WORKER VISITS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Spends Time at Institute Observing Educational Methods.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 15.—Special to The Advertiser.—H. S. Keigwin, director of native development in Southern Rhodesia, Africa, who has been spending some time at the Institute observing methods in education, was the principal speaker at the Sunday evening chapel service last night. He said in part: "It is to me a privilege and distinction to appear and sit where your great founder, Dr. Washington made a name for himself and his race. His name has gone across the seas and is beginning to be as well known there as it is here. The Tuskegee doctrine of education has been recognized as sound sane and helpful and in Africa, we have deliberately copied the methods of your founder. I have thought of the secret of his success and have come to believe it was a sort of divine insight into the home life of the people he was trying to help. He believed that the school must begin on the level of those taught."

Dr. Moton Ill

Serious illness of Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, for the past month, casts a gloom upon thousands of friends of this great institution all over the land.

So serious was this illness, according to dispatches in recent issues of the AFRO-AMERICAN that he was confined to his room for three weeks and compelled to forego attendance at the meeting of the board of trustees and of the National Y. M. C. A. Council.

His entrance into Johns Hopkins Hospital here and the announcement of his personal physician, Dr. Eugene Dibble, that the malady is not so serious but that complete recovery is expected, brings reassurance that Dr. Moton, unlike his predecessor, Booker T. Washington, will not burn out his life too soon in his zeal and eagerness to serve his people.

Such an assurance at this season is a double reason for thanksgiving. The heart of colored America lingers at the bedside of Dr. Moton in Brady Clinic. As it gives thanks today, it prays as well for his return to health and activity.

John Hopkins, the university and the hospital, founded by a great philanthopist who loved all men and provided especially for the poor and the black in the institutions he endowed, has not given the Negro much to be proud of .

In this case, it wipes out many past scores, in that for the first time it lets down its color line and admits a black man to a private room in Brady Clinic.

Education – 1925
Vocational.

The Value of Vocational Education in Agriculture in our Schools and How This May Be Extended

By ALVA TABOR, Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Negro Schools

The Congress of the United States on February 23, 1917, conferred a lasting benefit upon the American farmer by passage of the Federal Vocational Education Act. Since its passage much progress has been made in the education of farm boys and girls who were inclined to till soil, grow live stock and follow homemaking. This act is the culmination of an evolution in national appropriation for vocational education. Federal grants for education in the United States were made in the early part of the last century, but these were given to the states for no specific purpose, without restriction, administrative machinery, or the establishments of safeguards in the expenditure of the money. Beginning with the Morrill Act of 1862, however, the Federal Government has by a series of Acts—the Second Morrill Act, the Smith-Lever Act and the Smith-Hughes Act—gradually formed a policy in the use of national money for vocational education. The last two acts are in the southern states, because through the Smith-Lever Act has been provided a system of demonstration work for farmers and their wives in all the southern states and through the Smith-Hughes Act has been established a system of vocational education in agriculture and other vocational subjects throughout the same section.

Vocational Educational in Agriculture has three main aims: First, to prepare the individual for efficient participation in the duties of social, civic and family life. Second, to prepare the student to become an efficient economic factor. Third, to prepare the student for the activities whose primary purpose are personal development in civil, social and religious life.

There is an essential difference between our rural schools that have added vocational agricultural departments and those that do not teach vocational agriculture and should not be overlooked and this difference is, a boy entering a vocational agricultural school has the privilege of selecting the academic course or the agricultural course. Thus, the curriculum is broadened and everybody in the community is benefited: (a) Boys, fourteen years of age and above, who are regularly enrolled in the all-day school. (b) Farm boys, who have never attended school or have dropped out and who feel the need of instruction and information on farming, together with some academic work, may enter the part-time class. (c) Farmers of the community may request the teacher of agriculture to visit their farms to give individual advice and assistance on farm problems.

Returns from the "Home-Projects" of Agricultural Pupils

Last year, 1923-1924, there was spent from Federal funds for the salaries of vocational agricultural teachers in our schools, $10,480.24. In the per cent of Federal funds expended for the salaries of Negro vocational agricultural teachers, Georgia ranked 6th, being surpassed by Arkansas, South Carolina, Louisiana and North Carolina. From all funds, (Federal, State and Local), the State spent $20,955.80 for the salaries of the vocational agricultural teachers in the colored schools. There was a total income from the supervised practice work conducted by the pupils in the colored schools in the State of $36,308.26 or $63.81 per pupil. This gives a return from each dollar of all funds expended of $1.72, and of Federal funds, $3.44. 758 pupils were enrolled in our schools for supervised practice work. Of this number, 566 or 74 per cent completed the work. As a result this year's work, 1924-25, a large number of boys have sufficient money in banks as profit on their projects to pay their school expenses for a year.

How This Work May Be Extended

The close of the year 1925-1926 the Georgia State Board will receive its last increase in Smith-Hughes funds to help the public schools of the State employ teachers of vocational agriculture. As long as funds are available, any public school where there are a sufficient number of boys to take the course and where there are other conditions favorable, can get State aid. The greatest hindrance to the spread of vocational education instruction in our schools is the lack of adequately trained teachers. For further information address: Alva Tabor, Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Negro Schools, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah. Paul W. Chapman, Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Athens, Ga. L. H. Shaffer, Asst. Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Athens, Ga.

SHOWS NEED OF TRADE TRAINING

Fort E. Land Addresses Negro Vocational Teachers

TELLS EFFECT ON NATION

Industry and the community as well as the individual pay the penalty for the untrained worker, Fort E. Land, State Director of Vocational Training, told the Negro Vocational Trade Teachers yesterday morning at the second session of the convention at the First Congregational church.

"The untrained worker is the migratory worker," Mr. Land said. "He is the vital factor in that incubus of industry, labor turnover."

"It has been estimated that the industries of the United States lose annually $200,000,000 by reason of labor turnover," Mr. Land said, "and that the average cost to the employer of hiring men to fill their places of those who quit their employment is $50."

"Industry is calling more and more for trained workers," he continued, "and to meet this need there has been set up in the various states a system of vocational education which, though only six years old, is reaching over 500,000 potential or actual workers, giving training in agriculture, trades and home economics."

Mr. Land also said that every year some 2,000,000 boys and girls of this country take their places in the economic and industrial life of the nation and that they should be prepared for the various trades that they go into.

Tech Professors Speak

The convention yesterday morning was opened with invocation by Rev. H. E. King, pastor of the First Congregational church, and was followed by the address of Mr. Land.

Louis Greet, assistant professor of industrial education, Georgia Tech, and W. J. Rountree, professor of industrial education of Georgia Tech, gave a short talk on the value of industrial training.

Featuring the afternoon session, students of Hudson High and Industrial school gave a series of field sports for the entertainment of the delegates and the public. This was followed by a trip to Fort Valley for the purpose of inspecting the Fort Valley High and Industrial schools.

The delegates last night were given a banquet prepared and served by trade cooking pupils of Hudson Industrial school. Industrial exhibits were on display at the night session.